

## BL agrees to seek further aid

Sir Michael Edwards and the BL board decided to recommend continuing financial backing from the Government after the collapse of resistance to its 38 per cent pay offer. Normal production resumed at all plants with nearly full turnouts. The new corporate plan will now be submitted to the Government.

## Soviet impatience over submarine

The Soviet Union is displaying growing impatience with Sweden over its refusal to release the stranded submarine. Moscow temporarily reinforced its fleet outside Sweden's territorial waters and has increased diplomatic pressure. The Supreme Commander of the Swedish armed forces has submitted a report on the affair.

## Prominent UDA man shot dead

A prominent member of the Ulster Defence Association, the main Protestant paramilitary force in Northern Ireland, was shot dead in front of his daughter, aged eight last night. He was named as Mr. Arthur Bates, aged 35.

## £14m operating loss by NEB

The National Enterprise Board, with the prime role of stimulating high technology industries, recorded an operating loss of £14.2m in the first six months of this year. All but one of the board's subsidiaries showed increased losses.

## Baby case jury to look at intent

The judge in the case of Dr. Leonard Arthur, the paediatrician charged with attempting to murder a three-year-old boy, told the jury at Leicester Crown Court that they must distinguish between the consultant's intent and his motives.

## England team fly to India today

The England cricket team, led by their new captain, Keith Fletcher, fly out from London today for a four-month tour to India and Sri Lanka that includes one Test match.

## Battle likely for Land's End

Land's End has been put on the open market at a price of about £175,000. The fight for its future ownership is likely to be between the National Trust and developers, possibly from overseas.

## Seal slaughter shock in Ireland

The bloody killing of 118 grey seal pups and 18 nursing mothers off the north-west coast of Ireland has shocked conservationists. There are thought to be fewer than 2,000 grey seals living in Irish seas.

## Left takes over Bermondsey

A comprehensive political takeover of Bermondsey, London, will be completed on Sunday when a successor to Mr. Robert Mellish, the former government chief whip, is chosen from among seven left-wingers as the local Labour Party's prospective candidate at the next general election.

## Warning nuclear shot is in Nato armoury, Haig says

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## Church, party and Solidarity meet to settle fate of Poland

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, Nov 4. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, and Mr. Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, walked together this evening to an unprecedented discussion in Warsaw with General Jaruzelski, the Communist Party leader, Prime Minister and Defence Minister.

## Helicopter raid beats factory pickets

From R. W. Shakespeare, Manchester. Eight men wearing goggles and helmets were brought in by helicopters yesterday to remove submarine equipment from a dispute-bound factory while 100 policemen kept pickets at bay.

# Foot declares war over rates, unions and oil

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

In a Commons speech full of optimism, which neither her supporters nor her opponents could fully explain, the Prime Minister declared yesterday that the Government had created the conditions in which "out of recession could come renewed confidence."

In the coming year, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher said, there would be a realization that there was a new economic stephens that the big changes so long needed and so often skirted had now been made, and that we would secure the kind of success our neighbours had achieved but that had eluded us since the war.

In the coming year, she said, to ringing cheers from the Government benches, "our confidence will be rewarded."

She was speaking at the start of six days of debate on the Government's parliamentary programme which members of both Houses had earlier gathered in the House of Lords to hear outlined by the Prime Minister in the Speech from the Throne.

On paper, the programme promises out of the highest work loads placed upon Parliament for many years past. But the three Bills that catch the eye, all of them well signalled in past weeks, are all certain to be bitterly fought by the Labour Party.

The first to appear will be the Bill to restrain local authorities from raising rates above a level prescribed by central government without holding a local referendum.

The second is the Bill being prepared by Mr. Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, to put further limits on trade union immunities and, as Mrs. Thatcher described it yesterday, "to provide better redress for those harmed by the abuse of trade union powers, particularly of the closed shop."

The third important Bill will give the Government the right to intervene in the private sector of most of the oil production business of the British National Oil Corporation, and all of British Gas's offshore oil business.

Mr. Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Bill being prepared by Mr. Norman Tebbit for North Sea oil would fight them by every means available.

The trade union Bill, he added, was a misuse of Parliament's time. It would only intensify and make much greater the difficulties encountered in the field of labour relations. As for the Bill to curtail rate increases, Mr. Foot described it as "a gross violation of democratic principles."

Labour would oppose it on local government spending and constitutional grounds. Three last suspicions of Mr. Foot's are shared by many Conservatives. Critics of the Government's policy of intervention in the oil and gas industry, and who dislike in any case the referendum as an instrument of government.

Knowing that the Opposition is to hold a debate on the proposals next Thursday in the hope of prompting Conservatives to rebel, one senior backbench Conservative welcomed that tactic last night. He said he hoped the Government would be defeated and be forced to drop its plan.

That seems unlikely. But there are increasing signs that ministers in the House are aware of the depth of hostility in their own party, are considering the only possible long-term solution.

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## Warning nuclear shot is in Nato armoury, Haig says

Washington, Nov 4.—Mr. Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, said today that Nato contingency plans include firing, as a last resort, a demonstration nuclear shot to warn the Soviet Union against pressing a conventional attack on Western Europe.

In testimony before the Senate foreign relations committee, Mr. Haig said Nato strategy was to keep violence at the lowest possible level if Moscow threatened Western Europe.

"For example, there are contingency plans in the Nato doctrine to fire a nuclear weapon for demonstrative purposes, or demonstrate to the other side that they are exceeding the limits of toleration in their conventional attack."

Mr. Haig emphasized that the use of nuclear weapons carried unknown risks and should only be a last resort. He defended the Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal, saying that a nuclear war could be fought which was limited to Europe. He said the President's statement was precisely right.

Nato officials have referred privately in the past to the possibility of firing a nuclear weapon harmlessly over battlefield to warn attacking Soviet forces that they risked a nuclear strike.



The Princess of Wales makes her parliamentary debut with the Prince of Wales: "She was shimmering from head to toe". Hugh Noyes, page 4

## Church, party and Solidarity meet to settle fate of Poland

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, Nov 4

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, and Mr. Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, walked together this evening to an unprecedented discussion in Warsaw with General Jaruzelski, the Communist Party leader, Prime Minister and Defence Minister.

This meeting of the three principal powers of Poland—church, union and Communist Party—was arranged last night to try to find a way out of the country's prolonged crisis before winter sets in.

The talks lasted over two hours. When Mr. Walesa emerged he said they had gone well, and that further contacts would be pursued in working groups. A brief official statement said that consultations would continue and that this initial meeting had been useful.

It seems that there were no hard and fast agreements, but none had been expected. However, the basic agreement to pursue consultations is a major breakthrough after months of stalemate.

Mr. Walesa announced last night that he had decided to meet the Prime Minister and Primate in an attempt to establish a basis of trust and clear the way for urgently needed constructive talks. He had obviously decided the time had

come to force the hand of Solidarity's executive committee, which had been reluctant to accept his insistence on union discipline and an end to disruptive, wildcat strikes.

Some executive members have been openly hostile to Mr. Walesa's determined stand; and last night his proposal to impose central discipline on all regional branches of Solidarity was rejected in an executive vote.

Mr. Walesa's defeat was narrow—by only one vote—but it proved the strength of the opposition and of the feeling that Mr. Walesa is trying to impose his ideas on Solidarity.

Last night the delegate from Torun, where Mr. Walesa had been successful in ending a general strike, accused him of having done nothing and warned him that whereas the workers had listened to his advice once, they might not do so again.

Mr. Walesa was returning tonight to Gdansk where his committee is still holding its contentious session. What offers he is able to bring back from the Warsaw meeting will obviously have a decisive influence on the future course of Solidarity.

## Space flight put off in last seconds

From Nicholas Hirst, Cape Canaveral, Nov 4

Just 31 seconds before lift-off, the shuttle Columbia was delayed by a last-minute problem with the launch sequence. The flight was postponed until 10.30 a.m. today.

There had been doubts that the flight would go ahead since the final countdown started in the morning. After a series of problems, the shuttle was forced to abandon its mission in the early stages of the launch and return to the Kennedy space centre.

But Mr. George Page, the director of the shuttle operations, finally aborted today's take-off as a result of a combination of computer and technical problems.

Yet after the exceptionally smooth preparations for the flight, all had looked set for lift-off. And, according to National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists, the flight could have gone on without danger if the computers could have been successfully reprogrammed.

The final order to call the flight off resulted from a combination of factors, but primarily because overheating was discovered in lubricating oils for auxiliary power units. Scientists said this was probably caused by contamination, which had been experienced before, but would not have created real difficulties during the mission.

This is the third time that the launch date for Columbia's second flight has been delayed. The inaugural flight was put off for two days before it finally took off in April also as a result of computer problems.

The Soviet Union today launched an unmanned spacecraft towards Venus, the second space probe sent to the planet within a week (AP reports from Moscow).

## New redundancy deal proposed for dons

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Proposals for a national redundancy scheme for university academic staff, involving lump sum payments of more than £50,000 in addition to pension rights, have been submitted by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals to the University Grants Committee (UGC).

In a letter to the UGC to be officially released on Friday, the vice-chancellors' committee says that many universities face such an acute financial crisis that they will have to declare staff redundant in a matter of months.

It was therefore urgent that individual institutions should know the terms under which the UGC would be prepared to provide additional funds for the payment of compensation or early retirement benefits. The universities themselves could not afford to pay.

The proposals were not intended to pre-empt the right of any individual university to determine the redundancy compensation paid to its staff, but represented guidelines on what the vice-chancellors' committee considered fair treatment for academic staff.

The committee realized that some academics would not consider the compensation payable under the scheme as adequate redress for the loss of their contractual right of security of employment until retirement. They would still be free to pursue claims through the courts, it said.

The scheme proposed is based on the compensation arrangements for so-called mobile civil servants over the age of 40 who are made redundant, and is divided into three parts based on different age groups.

For those aged below 50, it is proposed that, in addition to the deferred pension and lump sum payable at the normal retirement age of 65, they

should receive an immediate lump sum based on their length of service, equivalent to nearly two months' pay for each year of service.

Thus a professor or senior lecturer aged 49 earning £15,410 a year with 24 years' service would be eligible for an immediate lump sum of £35,212 plus a pension on reaching 65 of £4,623 a year and a further lump sum of £13,869.

A lecturer aged 40 earning £11,425 with 15 years' service would be eligible for an immediate lump sum of £23,800 plus a pension of £2,142 at 65 and a further lump sum of £6,426. A lecturer aged 30 earning £7,700 with five years' service would be eligible for a lump sum of £3,210 plus a pension of £481 at 65 and a further lump sum of £1,444.

Those aged between 50 and 55 are already eligible for the universities' premature retirement scheme. Under the new proposals they would receive a further lump sum related to age, length of service, and salary.

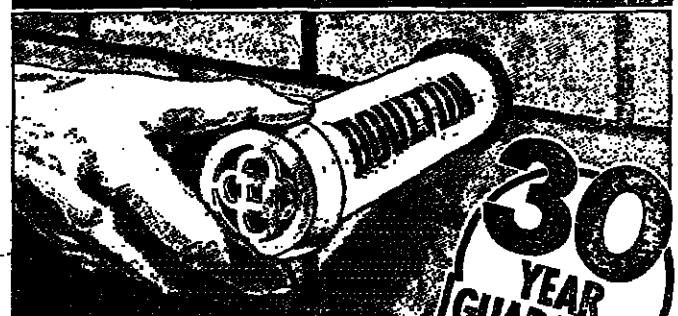
For those aged 55 and over, the scheme provides roughly what is on offer by most universities' premature retirement scheme. The advantage of the new scheme is that it would stipulate that all academics over the age of 55 get pensions with the maximum enhancement permitted of 10 years.

Lump sum payments over £25,000 are liable to income tax and the vice-chancellors say they want to discuss with the UGC ways to legitimately minimise the disadvantages to the recipient, for example by the purchase of additional pension entitlement as an alternative to a part of the lump sum.

The UGC has estimated that universities will have to lose 5,000 academic jobs over the next three years.

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# All systems go for shuttle

From Nicholas Hirst, Cape Canaveral, Nov 3

As technicians waited today to start the final procedures for the second flight of the space shuttle Columbia, everything indicated a smooth lift off as planned at 7.30 am local time (12.30 pm GMT) tomorrow. The countdown clock showed minus 8 hours as it stayed in the planned 12 hour 10 minute hold before preparations for loading of the huge external tank were to begin late tonight.

Colonel Joe Engle and Captain Richard Truly, commander and pilot of the Columbia, practised a return to launch site landing in the shuttle training aircraft. Such an abort would be activated in the event of an early failure of the spacecraft. Meanwhile, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, pleased at the smooth progress of the countdown, kept an anxious eye on the weather reports.

Yesterday's sunshine turned to rain overnight, but the forecast for tomorrow remained good. The weather is critical in case the Columbia has to abort its mission and return to land on the special airstrip prepared

for future shuttle touchdowns at the Kennedy Space Centre. This, the second of four test flights, is the first real working mission. The inaugural flight in April was essentially to test the working of Columbia itself. This time the cargo bay carries the first experimental package on a pallet developed by the European Space Agency for its space laboratory which should be taken into orbit by the shuttle in 1983.

The most dramatic event so far happened late last night as the rotating service structure, the platform providing service to the shuttle as it is prepared for launch, was withdrawn from the Columbia.

After the service structure had been drawn to its resting place the shuttle was shut with a blue-white light, changing the whole perspective of the scene. Columbia became a spaceship, the gun-metal grey of the auxiliary tank changed to white, and it was possible, just possible, to believe that the whole ungainly craft would rise from the ground tomorrow morning.

Round-trip space ship, page 9

# Gaddafi troops pull out from Chad capital

Ndjamena, Nov 3—Libyan troops and armour were today leaving Chad after Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, was reported to have ordered an immediate withdrawal. Libyan military lorries were seen being loaded into aircraft at Ndjamena airport.

In Paris, President Goudeau said he was not surprised at the start of the withdrawal.

Jeeps, radar equipment and two tanks were also waiting to be flown out from Ndjamena. More than 50 Libyan troops, carrying their kit but unarmed, were seen boarding a Libyan airliner.

To pull out the whole Libyan garrison, estimated at up to 10,000 men, from the 80 per cent of Chad it is thought to occupy, could take several weeks, observers said.

Chadian authorities had apparently not been officially notified of Colonel Gaddafi's orders.—AFP.

Summit strategy, page 7

time. The Libyan commander told the press: "It is an order from Colonel Gaddafi. We must leave Chad immediately—within two or three days." Shortly afterwards, Libyan military lorries were seen being loaded into aircraft at Ndjamena airport.

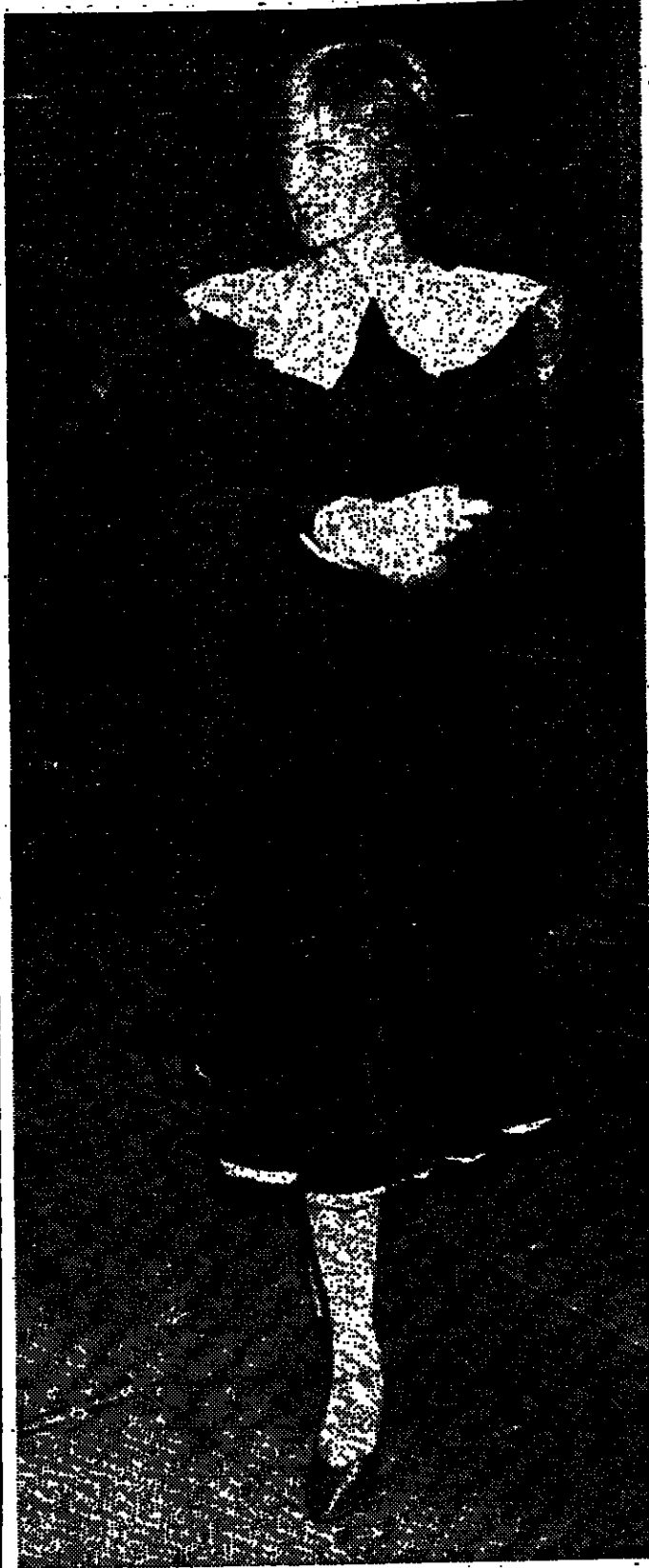
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Chadian authorities had apparently not been officially notified of Colonel Gaddafi's orders.—AFP.

Summit strategy, page 7



The Princess of Wales at the opening of the twenty-fifth London Film Festival last night.

# Tilting train debut next month

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

British Rail's long-awaited tilting train, the 160 mph APT (Advanced Passenger Train), will make its public debut next month, four years late.

An eight-coach prototype will make the round trip from London to Glasgow three days a week from December 7 to Christmas, and daily from January 11.

Teething troubles that caused a high-speed derailment near Carlisle in March are believed to have been cured after intensive tests at BR's Derby Technical Centre, and a spokesman said yesterday: "The tilting mechanism has been modified to give improved passenger comfort, and there is no risk whatever of a collision through malfunction."

Operating initially at no more than 125 mph, the streamlined train will be run as an addition to the normal service, leaving Glasgow Central at 7 am and Euston for the return trip at 4.30 pm, but with a journey time of four and a quarter hours for the 400-mile trip compared with five hours or more for normal trains.

The 7 am APT will reach Euston at 11.15 am, whereas the 7.10 am will arrive at 12.40 pm.

Passenger demand is expected to be heavy and travellers will need a boarding card. This will be available to passengers who ask for it on a first-come, first-served basis when buying full-price tickets.

The APT will offer 268 seats out of about 3,500 between Glasgow and London each day, and early booking is advised.

Both first and second class accommodation will be provided with tartan covered seats, full air-conditioning, restaurant, bar, and buffet service. The Great British breakfast will be served on the way down, and dinner on the way back.

The remaining rolling stock to make up three prototype trains is still undergoing modification at Derby and will be used to put a second train into operation, making the reverse round trip from Euston to Glasgow each day, some time in the New Year.

After that, everything depends on passenger reaction and Government purse strings.

There were complaints of nausea and sick during the earlier test trips when the

hydraulic tilting mechanism threw the train into a nine-degree tilt.

If the public do take to BR's long-awaited baby, the Government is expected to allow £250m to be spent on the construction of 50 trains and associated facilities, to make the APT the spearhead of inter-city services on the electrified main lines in the late 1980s and 1990s.

After Glasgow it will be used on the Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham services, followed by Edinburgh, Cardiff and Plymouth as electrification proceeds.

Conceived in 1967, the APT has cost £35m to develop. Because it is so far behind schedule, £70m is to be spent on a more conventional electric inter-city 125 train to be ready by the mid-1980s.

## BA wants £25 air fare to Paris

A London-to-Rome single air fare of £55 and one to Paris of £25 available on a standby basis are among new cheap fares envisaged by British Airways if the new EEC directive on air fares becomes law. (Frances Gibb writes).

Their proposals are outlined in a letter from Mr John Meredith, BA's tariff manager, to Lord Bethell, Conservative MP for London North West, who is running a "Freedom of the Skies" campaign for cheaper European air fares.

"I like to think these proposals have in some ways been stimulated by my attack. British Airways is endeavouring to answer some of the great criticism that comes from people up and down the country about the high level of air fares and the difficulty of travel for any satisfactory price within Europe," Lord Bethell said.

The new fares would be part of British Airways' "Channelhopper" plan to sell one-way tickets the day before departure to be used on a specified flight or, if that is full, the next available flight that day.

Lord Bethell said there was a 50-50 chance that the directive, issued a couple of weeks ago, will become law, although that was not likely to be before next June at the earliest.

It would enable countries to fix fares unilaterally on flights of airlines originating in that

country. Thus the British Government could set its own rules and fare levels for flights leaving the United Kingdom.

BA's attempt to start the scheme on the London-Paris route was recently vetoed by the French Government. That would not be possible if the directive became law.

Sample BA "Channelhopper" flight prices would be: London to Brussels £30 (compared with the present economy one-way fare of £62.50); London to Copenhagen £50 (£13.50) and London to Madrid £55 (£14.7).

Lord Bethell said that the confirmation of the directive and BA's proposals were "the beginning of the dismemberment of a cartel". He is also taking the European Commission to the Luxembourg Court of Justice for failing to break what he considers to be a cartel on fare-fixing.

## Coach hostesses to challenge BR

New German-made luxury coaches with hostesses, video-films, refreshments and lavatories will pose a new challenge to British Rail's InterCity services between Devon and London from Sunday.

Operated by the state-owned National Bus Company, in partnership with the Plymouth company Trathens, it will provide four services a day each way between Plymouth and London and Exeter and London at fares no higher than those now being charged, and with journey times cut by one third.

Fares from Plymouth will be £10 for a period return, £7 day return and £5 single, and from Exeter £8, £5, and £4. Journey times will be four hours from Plymouth and three hours from Exeter.

Cut-price rail fares are now £10 return, valid for a month, from Plymouth or Exeter to London, with a four hour time of just over three hours from Plymouth and two hours from Exeter.

Mr Mike Trathens, managing director of the Plymouth company, said at a demonstration of the new coaches in London that they would attract a much larger share of passengers on a route where British Rail has already been badly hit.

# Duffy role in BL dispute is defended

Continued from page 1

Mr Buckley said that COWLEY workers would feel they had been "budgeed and black mailed into submission" by the Government, the media and the BL board. "The bitterness here will linger on. There is a deliberate policy by BL to break off power. This company will only negotiate with general secretaries."

But Mr Duffy came determined to his own defence in a pointed contrast between the electoral procedures in his own union and those in the TGWU. "My conscience is clear," he said. "On any performance through periodic elections, I have done my duty as I feel fit."

Mr Alex Kinson, acting general secretary of the transport workers' union, said last night that it was an honourable end to the dispute but that Sir Michael Edwards would now close more factories.

He said on the independent television programme News At Ten: "I would not say there are any victories in any of these things". But he added that five plants would be closed in the next few months.

The company's public reaction was low key last night but Sir Michael said he was very pleased that the strike had been called off. He added: "I do not think this is a time for recriminations."

The deal which has now been accepted provides for an increase in basic grade rates of between £3 and £4 a week and an increase to £30 in the maximum weekly bonus.

Under the terms of the formula agreed at Axa, the guaranteed £2.75 bonus, granted on October 22, is extended to cover sick pay, holiday pay and lay-off pay.

Unions and management will actively seek ways to raise productivity and bonus earnings, monitoring the bonus scheme jointly and looking for ways to "relate bonus payments more directly to the effort and output of the groups of workers concerned."

There is to be an increase in the premium base rate on which shift and overtime pay are calculated.

Longbridge leads way, page 2  
Stewards in decline, page 10  
Leading article, page 11

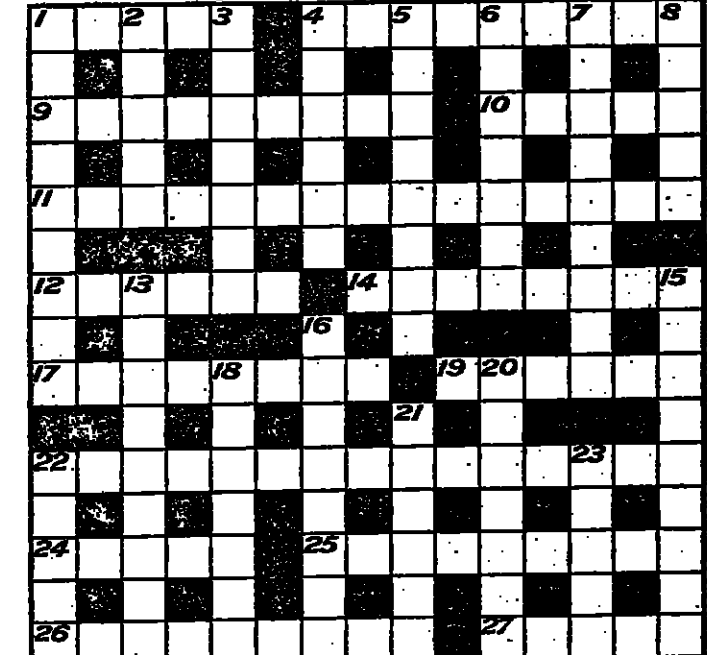
# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

The Queen opens Parliament, 11.30.  
The Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family depart in carriage procession, Buckingham Palace, 11, for the State opening of Parliament.

The Queen attends founder's day festival to celebrate centenary of the Church of England Children's Society, Royal Albert Hall, 2.55.  
The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of the Franco-African summit, invited the Libyans in at the end of last year to help him to defeat Mr Hissene Habre, the former defence minister, in a civil war.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,671



- ACROSS
- Practice dress (5).
  - With taste, about back and front of old girl's gown (9).
  - This needed soldier could be drunk (9).
  - The herald sees red (5).
  - "Race with the Gods" — it's fully illustrated (8, 7).
  - The old sign of smallholders (6).
  - It helps to track down the drink (4, 4).
  - Loose? Not interested (8).
  - Head, not empty, being 24 (6).
  - Composer who may give us reverend dreams (3, 6, 6).
  - Let in distress — that's unattractive (5).
  - Rash fellow challenged to keep going in reverse (3).
  - Inflation did this (9).
  - Given a draught, same again but Roman style (5).

- DOWN
- Longing to get up, gets kicked around — so true (9).
  - Give lift to saint in back of car (5).
  - Twin's attention about climbing plant (7).
  - Pay attention, 'e said, this is an ablone (3-3).
  - Untidy grove, rank, spread too far (8).
  - Financial backer leads us in devotional exercise (7).

## Solution of Puzzle No 15,570

ACROSS  
1. HUGENOT  
2. DEBAUCHERY  
3. BLOOMING  
4. RACED  
5. GODS  
6. SMALLHOLDERS  
7. TRACK  
8. RASH  
9. INFLATION  
10. DRAUGHT  
11. UNATTRACTION  
12. REVEREND  
13. COMPOSER  
14. DREAMS  
15. DISTRESS  
16. UNATTRACTIVE  
17. RASH  
18. INFLATION  
19. DRAUGHT  
20. UNATTRACTIVE  
21. REVEREND  
22. COMPOSER  
23. DREAMS  
24. DISTRESS  
25. UNATTRACTIVE  
26. RASH

DOWN  
1. LONGING  
2. GOWN  
3. SOLDIER  
4. HERALD  
5. RACE  
6. SIGN  
7. HELP  
8. LOOSE  
9. HEAD  
10. COMPOSER  
11. LET  
12. OLD  
13. TRACK  
14. RASH  
15. INFLATION  
16. DRAUGHT  
17. UNATTRACTIVE  
18. RASH  
19. INFLATION  
20. DRAUGHT  
21. UNATTRACTIVE  
22. REVEREND  
23. COMPOSER  
24. DREAMS  
25. DISTRESS  
26. UNATTRACTIVE

## The Times list of best-selling books

Palace, 6.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, opens Splendours of Gonzaga exhibition, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, 6.30.

**Talks, lectures:**

British Art of the Seventies by Pat Turner, 1; Art and Science (1) The Artist and 18th Century Experimental Science, Professor Bernard Myers, 6.30, Tate Gallery.

Aviation pioneers in London by

## Paperback

Brinsford Revisited	Ensign Wright	Penguin	22.50
Brinsford Revisited	Ensign Wright	Penguin	22.50
Brinsford Revisited	Ensign Wright	Penguin	22.50
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## The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback		
Robot Guinness Book of Records 1982 Fighter Pilot	Jen Pienkowski	
Day Job Patchwork City Go Slowly, Come Back Quickly Champion's Story Twice City Hidden Places of Britain Mrs Herod's Dancing	Colin Strang Duff Hart-Davis Terry Wogan Nicola Barker David Mervin Bob Champion Dick Francis Leslie Thomas Diana Spiering	

## Paperback

Brinsford Revisited	Ensign Wright	Penguin	22.50
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## The Times list of best-selling books

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ng and t Davis	Guinness	24.99
an	MacDonald	22.95
ley	MacDonald	23.25
en	Cape	23.95
ption	Hamish Hamilton	26.50
ic	Gollancz	23.95
omas	Michael Joseph	26.95
oring	Arlington	23.95
	Gollancz	22.50

## Paperback

Brinsford Revisited	Ensign Wright	Penguin	22.50
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Brinsford Revisited	Ensign Wright	Penguin	22.50

## Weather forecast

General situation: A deep depression will be slow-moving to the N of Scotland with a W to NW airstream covering the United Kingdom.

## Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Further cloudy at first with rain and drizzle, clearing to sun and showers, with W to NW moderate to fresh, locally strong; max temp 12C (54F).

East Angles, Midlands (E, E, E, E): Sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind to NW fresh to strong; max temp 11C (52F).

Wales, NW, Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Further cloudy, showers, sun and showers, with W to NW strong, mainly dry in places; max temp 7 to 8C (45 to 46F).

Wales, NW, Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Further cloudy, showers, sun and showers, with W to NW strong, mainly dry in places; max temp 7 to 8C (45 to 46F).

## High tides

Location	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.43	6.3	6.18	6.0
Abbeville	5.50	6.4	6.25	6.1
Amsterdam	10.10	10.4	10.35	10.2
Antwerp	10.15	10.5	10.40	10.3
Cardiff	10.41	10.8	10.74	10.6
Dover	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Edinburgh	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Exeter	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Falmouth	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Glasgow	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Hull	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
London	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Manchester	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Medan	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Portsmouth	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Sheffield	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Southampton	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Swansea	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Torquay	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7
Walsby-on-the-Hill	10.45	10.9	10.80	10.7

## Around Britain

Location	Sun	Rate	Max	F	Cloudy
London	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Abbeville	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Amsterdam	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Antwerp	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Cardiff	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Dover	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Edinburgh	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Exeter	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Falmouth	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Glasgow	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Hull	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
London	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Manchester	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Medan	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Portsmouth	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Sheffield	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Southampton	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Swansea	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Torquay	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun
Walsby-on-the-Hill	1.1	1.5	15	59	Sun

## Abroad

Location	Temp	Humidity	Wind	Cloud
London	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Abbeville	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Amsterdam	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Antwerp	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Cardiff	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Dover	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Edinburgh	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Exeter	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Falmouth	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Glasgow	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Hull	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
London	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Manchester	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Medan	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Portsmouth	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Sheffield	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Southampton	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Swansea	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Torquay	12	65	W 10	Cloudy
Walsby-on-the-Hill	12	65	W 10	Cloudy

# Is your secretary one in a million?

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My telephone is: \_\_\_\_\_

My fax is: \_\_\_\_\_

My e-mail is: \_\_\_\_\_

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My favourite TV







# BL agrees to seek more aid as new cars roll out

By Edward Townsend and Clifford Webb

Sir Michael Edwards and the board of BL agreed yesterday to recommend continuing financial support for the loss-making group 24 hours after resistance from workers to its 3.8 per cent pay offer crumbled.

The company said that it was delighted with employees' response to the return to work appeals which it put out on local radio and television stations on Tuesday night. Normal production restarted at all plants with nearly full turnouts.

BL's seven-man board, meeting at the company's London headquarters, retracted, apparently without conditions, its letters delivered last month to the transport and engineering unions and to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, threatening to liquidate those parts of the car business affected by strike action.

The latest BL corporate plan, completed before the pay dispute arose, will now be submitted to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry.

It envisages that the company will reach break even point by 1983-84 and does not seek additional public funding beyond the £900m approved by the Cabinet in January and intended to cover much of BL's capital spending and rationalisation plans up to the end of next year.

The Department of Industry said yesterday there were no plans for a meeting between Mr Jenkin and Sir Michael to discuss the plan, which covers BL's proposals for the five years to 1987, but it is clear that the document will be subjected to usual detailed scrutiny by officials.

In the past the department's experts have taken several weeks to study BL's plans

before making recommendations to ministers. A Commons statement by Mr Jenkin on the new corporate plan is not expected for at least six weeks.

The latest tranche of state aid for BL brings the total amount of public money earmarked for the group since 1975 to more than £2,500m. About £450m of the £900m has been drawn, leaving a balance of £450m for use up to the end of next year.

The company's 1981 corporate plan forecasts the need for government funds totalling £620m in 1981-82, followed by £370m in 1982-83 and the possibility of a further £150m in 1983-84. It was hoped that the latter could be generated internally but the BL board is more likely to seek the topping-up tranche from the Government.

After the successful introduction of the Metro a year ago, and the Japanese-designed Triumph Acclaim, BL's hopes for a return to profitability and a boost to market share are pinned on the launching early in 1983 of the L40 range of medium cars to be built at the Cowley plant.

The L40 project will account for about £200m of the remaining £450m of public money, the rest being spent on the Ambassador (the Princess replacement), a new Rover, Metro derivatives, Land-Rover, the T45 truck range and Unipart, together with continuing work on streamlining the business.

BL also hopes to raise funds with the sale of such factories as the Speke plant at Liverpool and Rover assembly facilities at Solihull, and from the disposal of fringe operations, possibly including the Coventry Climax work.

The new corporate plan is certain to include revised estimates for capital expenditure, particularly towards the end of the five-year period.

The last plan put total capital spending for 1981-85 at £1,650m, of which £930m was for BL Cars, £200m for Land-Rover, and £520m for the Leyland truck and bus group. Spending for this year was put at £335m.

The optimism implicit in BL's statement yesterday was shared by a Birmingham-based firm of estate agents, Shipways. It was so relieved that a closure which could have had dire consequences for the Midlands housing market had been averted that it immediately offered a 50 per cent reduction in house sale fees to BL workers, meaning a saving of £225 on a £30,000 house.

Night shift workers at three key BL plants were so eager to resume that they jumped their union's official starting gun. In the flurry of telephone calls after the 6 am back-to-work vote on Tuesday, BL urged union leaders to recall their members for the night shift at the component feeder plants at Longbridge.

Mr Grenville Hawley, national automotive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union and leader of the joint union negotiating committee, said the recall was impossible in the few hours remaining.

BL managers went ahead, however, and appealed for night shift workers to report for the Metro shift at Longbridge, the big Swindon plant which supplies body pressings, and the Birmingham transmission factory.

About half the 3,500-strong night shift turned out at Longbridge.

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About half the 3,500-strong night shift turned out at Longbridge.

## How the left took over Bermondsey

### Old guard socialists routed by radicals

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A comprehensive takeover of all the main levers of political power in Bermondsey, London, will be completed on Sunday when a left-wing successor to Mr Robert Mellish, the former government chief whip and a stalwart of the right, is chosen as the local Labour party's prospective candidate for the next general election.

It is the climax of a two-year struggle for control in which the right-wing old guard unhappily, but readily, confessed that it has been outmanoeuvred by the organizational tactics of the left.

Five men and two women will gather nervously in the back room of a local youth club on Sunday afternoon. They will face the ordeal of a 10-minute speech, followed by questions, before a critical 90-member selection conference. After an exhaustive ballot one of them will almost certainly, barring an astonishing electoral catastrophe for Labour, be on the way to Westminster.

But the victor cannot expect the blessing of Mr Mellish, who has represented the area for 35 years.

When he announced his decision not to stand at the next election, he protested at the leftward drift of the party locally and nationally, and the Labour Party's drift against the background of a further cry of foul play from the right, which has made an

apparently futile attempt to fight back.

Since the left gained a majority on the local party's general management committee about 18 months ago, it has replaced Sir Reg Goodwin, the area's GLC member since 1964 and former GLC leader, with a left-winger, Mr George Nicholson.

Removed from his list of candidates for the Southwark council elections next year several moderates including Mr John O'Grady, the council leader for the past 14 years. Several appeals against exclusions will be heard by the Greater London Labour Party's finance and general purposes committee on November 16.

Drawn up a clearly left-wing shortlist of seven to replace Mr Mellish.

As in other constituencies, Mr Frank Chapple's election to the council has been a triumph for the left, informed opinion locally suggests that he might be denied victory by the remaining right-wingers on the GLC, who identify him with the party's left-wing radical credentials. One of the favourites is Mr Peter Tatchell, aged 29, secretary of the Bermondsey party.

Although he has a strong guaranteed body of support behind him, informed opinion locally suggests that he might be denied victory by the remaining right-wingers on the GLC, who identify him with the party's left-wing radical credentials. One of the favourites is Mr Peter Tatchell, aged 29, secretary of the Bermondsey party.

wood Benn's campaign for Labour's deputy leadership, and author of a guide to constituency parties on the selection of MPs.

The other runners are Mr Sandy McPeters, a member of the suspended central London branch of the electricians' union, Mr Anthony Mooney, an Islington councillor, Mrs Edna Mathieson, a member of the Inner London Education Authority, and Ms Clare Short, director of Youthaid.

In moving to the left, they say, Bermondsey is returning to its halcyon pre-war days, when it had the most pioneering local authorities in the country and a radical, still revered MP, Mr Alfred Salter.

The right sees it differently. Those such as Mr O'Grady, aged 61, a party member for 36 years and Southwark councillor for 23, who now have to plead their case to stay on before an appeals committee, are finding it hard to take.

Mr O'Grady said: "The left have taken over in the classic style. They have gone along to ward branch meetings, upset the traditional Labour workers with their intolerance and temperate language, and because our people could not stand the way these meetings were being conducted the membership was whittled down to a small number and the left could take over."

## Science report

### New clues to cancer link with viruses

By the Staff of "Nature"

Sections of a virus known to cause cancer in monkeys have been isolated from human brain tumours, a German research group has announced. The results emerge just at the moment when a flurry of papers from the United States and Japan is confirming the role of another virus in a form of human leukaemia; so it seems that after long years of doubt, the theory that some forms of human cancer are caused by viruses is being vindicated.

The German work concerns the green monkey virus called SV40, which causes cancer in animals from monkeys to hamsters. It has been well studied in the laboratory, so biologists now have a number of precise molecular tools with which to recognize it.

Researchers at the German Cancer Research Centre, Heidelberg, put those tools to work on cells isolated from 35 human brain tumours and detected pieces of the SV40 genome in eight of the tumours. However, there are some peculiarities which indicate that if the virus is at work in the tumours it must be operating in an unusual way.

In animals, SV40 operates by integrating its DNA—its genetic material—into the DNA of the cell it attacks; so when the cell multiplies, the DNA of the virus is multiplied. But in the German work the SV40 DNA is found to be in pieces outside the cell's nucleus (where the cell keeps its DNA). Moreover the SV40 DNA is fairly thinly spread, at the rate of about one complete unit every 10 or 20 cells, and in some respects it appears to be defective.

However, that may operate in the virus's favour, the scientists speculate: it may manage to escape the body's immune defence system by failing to produce protein antigens which the immune system could attack.

Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, (Nature Times News Service, 1981).

## Talks on ending union deadlock

By Our Midlands Industrial Correspondent

BL executives will meet representatives of the 11 manual unions with members in its car plants in the next two days to try to break the year-old deadlock over the composition of the unions' official negotiating team.

The company hopes that with both sides now acknowledging how close they came to shattering Britain's only surviving big motor manufacturer, there will be a more determined effort to solve one of the issues that led to the latest confrontation.

The BL Cars joint negotiating committee was set up four years ago to introduce corporate bargaining in place of the plant level negotiations, which laid the company open to wage leap-frogging demands.

The committee collapsed in the wake of a strike by those that followed the 6.8 per cent settlement in November, 1980. Union leaders admitted that it was unwieldy and dominated by a hard core of militant shop stewards.

The company said the committee had deteriorated into an undisciplined talking shop which made responsible decision-making impossible.

Throughout last winter Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars director of employee relations, urged the unions to come to the conference table to draw up plans for a new committee. Finally, in March, he submitted controversial company proposals which brought the unions hurrying to the long-delayed meeting.

A big stumbling block to progress was immediately apparent. The Transport and General Workers' Union demanded half the seats and the chairman's casting vote. It based that on its 55 per cent share of the manual labour force.

Six more meetings followed, with Mr Terence Duffy's Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers just as vehemently refusing to accept

domination by the more militant transport union.

With time running out for the start of the 1981-82 wage negotiations, due for completion by November 1, BL insisted that wage talks must start in August. The outcome was a still unwieldy ad hoc negotiating body containing one national official from each of the 11 unions, but still dominated by shop stewards.

Both sides were unhappy with its composition but reluctantly agreed that it was the best they could achieve in such a short time.

Some moderate union leaders taking part now admit privately that the compressed time scale in which the negotiations took place was a factor in the decision to call a strike in response to the company's first offer.

BL is proposing that a new and much smaller 23-man committee should include one full-time officer from each of the 11 manual unions, and 12 more union representatives, who

## Early start by Tories at Crosby

From John Charters, Liverpool

The Crosby by-election campaign is expected to begin in earnest next Monday but there was much activity in the area yesterday.

Mr John Butcher, aged 39, the newly selected Conservative prospective candidate, held a first press conference and the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance had painters and joiners in action setting up a headquarters alongside a solicitor's office in the Great Crosby area of the straggling constituency.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the alliance candidate, is almost certain to appear in the area today.

The Conservatives announced that they intended to hold daily press conferences from Monday onwards at 8.45 am. They warned other parties that they would have to adjust their arrangements to suit the timing if they expected to attract visits from a large international press corps.

There were no signs of activity yesterday at the Crosby Labour headquarters, in a Victorian terrace house at the southern end of the constituency, which stretches from the top end of Formby down to Seaford Docks. Labour's prospective candidate, Mr John Backhouse, aged 28, a teacher of Science at a local school, was selected last Sunday night.

Mr Butcher, selected on Tuesday night, declared his stance in the election more fully yesterday. He does not like such labels as "wet" or "dry" but said he was a dedicated supporter of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's policies, however unpopular they may be in some quarters.

He also favours the restoration of capital punishment for murder, without restricting the penalty to terrorist killings or the murder of policemen.

Mr Butcher, who is tall and slim and was educated at Malvern, appears to be something of an "identikit" Tory. He was a former official of the Bow Group, saw part-time service in the Royal Naval Reserve and was a former member of the Kensington and Chelsea Council.

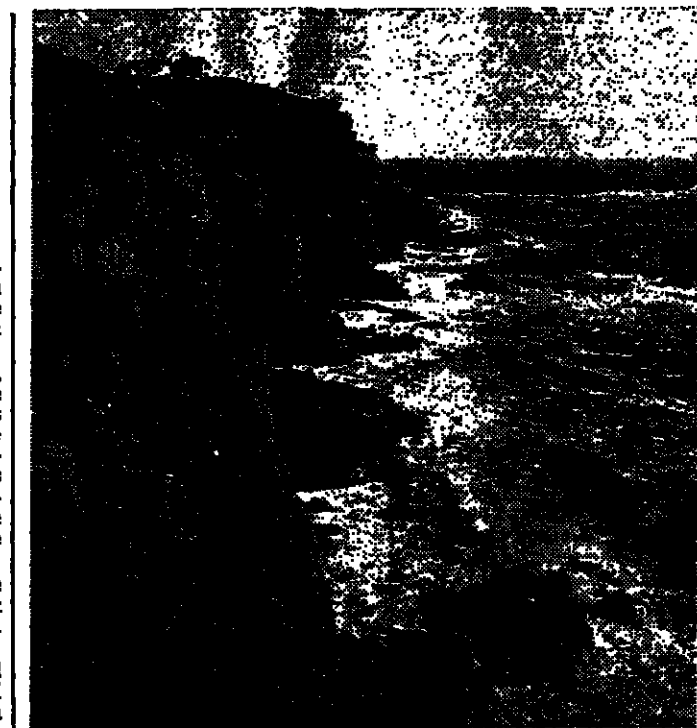
He said his enemy remained socialism, which he thought had now taken on a new label. He described the Social Democratic Party as "a lacklustre new party which would offer nothing substantially different from the old Labour Party". Mrs Williams had already planned the socialist label on herself because of her views on education, he said.

Mr Butcher is the son of Commander Bruce Butcher, a well known figure in the North-west, a former member of Cheshire County Council and Warrington District Council, and twice a Conservative prospective candidate, whose frequently outspoken views aligned to the extreme right of Toryism earned him considerable fame.

His son said yesterday: "My father often stirred change up. I intend to do the same."

General election: Sir R. G. Page (C), 34,788; A. Hill (L), 9,302; P. Brown (SDP), 1,483; C. majority, 19,272.

Reinold Butt, page 12



Lot 1: Land's End including the State House

## Developers and trust may compete for Land's End

By Frances Gibb

The battle for one of Britain's most famous headlands, Land's End, began officially yesterday when the Cornish landmark went on the open market at a price in the region of £1,750,000.

The fight for the 105 acres of cliff top and its few buildings is likely to be between the conservationists on the one hand and the shape of the National Trust, and developers, possibly from overseas, keen to exploit what the estate agents call the area's untapped leisure potential.

Mr Nigel Talbot-Ponsonby, managing partner of Humbers Landplan, the leisure and consultancy division of the chartered surveyors who are handling the sale, said yesterday: "It could easily be bumped up to something very large, but of great calibre."

With a current revenue of £500,000, Land's End was very much a going concern, he said. "It is a substantial business. The existing operation is run in a very low-key manner; there is enormous potential."

The headline, although one of Britain's most popular tourist attractions, drawing a million visitors a year, had not been the subject of marketing and advertising such as had been seen at Windsor Safari Park, Woburn, Longleat and Beaulieu, Humbers said.

Mr Talbot-Ponsonby told a press conference in London that there was overseas interest, but

he could not say yet that the potential buyer would come in "at an acceptable level".

The National Trust said yesterday that for some time it had been interested in buying Land's End under its programme "Enterprise Neptune", which aims to acquire and protect the best of the country's coastline and already owns 411 miles.

In a statement issued yesterday, the trust said it would consider a purchase "seriously and urgently". The property would be evaluated, outline plans for restoration and improvements prepared and a final decision whether to make an offer would be announced on December 18.

The current owner of Land's End, Mr Charles Neave-Hill, aged 34, the fourth Master, who is at present in America, told *The Times* recently that he could no longer carry out the responsibilities he felt necessary to safeguard the future of the headland.

With the cliffs of Land's End, which have been known as the Seat of Storms to the Romans and the Headland of Blood to the Saxons, are the State House, now a public house and home of the owner; the famous First and Last Inn, now a gift shop and snack bar; the First and Last Inn at Seaton and other cottages and houses.

The property will be sold as one lot or as five separate lots.



Lot 2: The First and Last Inn

## Tourist air fares to US to rise by a third

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Tourist fares across the Atlantic, which fell by as much as 60 per cent in recent price-cutting, are to rise by 30 per cent over the next six months.

The higher fares will be charged by Lakes Airways as well as big airlines such as British Airways and Pan American, who cut theirs to match Sir Freddie Laker's new prices last weekend.

The first stage of the rise will be about 20 per cent in March, with a further 10 per cent in July. But the summer tourist

fare of £169 to New York from July will still be much less than last summer's £253.

The present New York single of £124 will rise at the end of March to £153.

Cuts of up to a half on air fares to European capitals are being offered, without waiting for EEC changes, by British Airways and British Caledonian in association with Lunn Poly, the travel agency.

The new "Cost-Cutter" fares will offer seats on scheduled services.

## \$2,500 FOR MAN BEATEN BY PC

A bank representative who was beaten in a police car six years ago was awarded £2,500 damages and costs by the High Court in Sheffield yesterday.

A settlement was announced when Mr Paul Donnor, of Church Lane, Eagle, near Lincoln, claimed damages against the former Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, Mr Philip Knights, and Police Constable Matthew Meek.

After claiming that he was wrongfully arrested outside a Sheffield nightclub, and beaten, he brought a prosecution against PC Meek, who in April, 1976, was found guilty by a jury at Sheffield Crown Court of assault causing bodily harm.

## Warning by Healey of SDP threat

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Denis Healey yesterday appealed to the Labour Party to move away from the policies and the intolerance of the hard left. The Labour deputy leader said in the latest edition of *New Socialist* that on present form the Social Democrats could prevent Labour winning the next election.

"Despite their public jealousies over the leadership, their unresolved battle with the Liberals for winnable constituencies, their middle-class image and the political vacuum at their heart, the Social Democrats are set to win safe Labour seats in working-class wards all over the country," he wrote.

"The polls show their support as strong among working people as anywhere else."

If such success was maintained, then Labour might be forced to return to the opposition benches at the next election, Mr Healey said.

The alternative would be to accept proportional representation as the price of alliance support; "with the risk that if we refused, the Tories would accept its terms in any case."

Mr Healey said that it was wrong to attribute the success of the SDP to extensive racism, or to prejudice in the media. "The root cause is the failure of the Labour Party over the last two years to present an alternative to Thatcherism, which commands the confidence of working people."

Now that the party had been given a three-year respite from its constitutional wrangling by last month's Brighton conference the opportunity should be taken to win back the millions of past and potential Labour voters who had been deserting over the past thirty years.

"That means above all showing them that we are still a party of humanity and common sense, tolerant of the great diversity of attitudes and opinions which the Labour Party must always contain if it is genuinely to represent half of the British people."

In a sentence which might be addressed to either Mr Margaret Thatcher or Mr Wedgwood Benn, he said that a search for consensus did not entail an abandonment of conviction. "The type of conviction which rejects consensus is incompatible with the democratic management of a modern industrial economy."

## Owen challenges Foot to head-on contest

Dr David Owen, parliamentary leader of the Social Democratic Party, yesterday reacted strongly to a charge made at the beginning of the Queen's Speech debate that SDP MPs were sitting in the Commons under false pretences (Philip Webster writes).

In a letter to Mr Foot, Dr Owen called on him to resign his Ebbw Vale seat and to fight him in a by-election in his Plymouth, Devonport constituency, with each putting his respective party's case. Mr Foot represented that constituency from 1945 to 1955.

The challenge was later described by Mr Foot as "infantile and absurd, but it indicated the obvious deterioration in public relations between the Social Democrats and their former colleagues."

## BLACKLISTED CHOIR CHIEF RESIGNS

From Our Correspondent, Swansea

The tour of South Africa by the Welsh Jones Boys Choir has led to the resignation of Mr Dan Leahy, chairman of the world-famous Morriston Orpheus.

He appeared on a United Nations blacklist containing details of 31 of the 70 Welsh choristers who joined a tour of South Africa in the face of international opposition from Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Two other Morriston Orpheus men were on the list, Mr Evan Roberts and Mr Gwyn Harris.

Mr Leahy, chairman of the choir for two years and before that its general secretary for six, said he had been told by members of the committee that he, Roberts and Mr Harris would be expelled.

"As long as it was not illegal to go there, then a choir's management committee should not take it upon itself to punish those who exercise their personal freedom," he added.

## PLAN TO ASSESS SPENDING POLICY

Whitehall released details yesterday about how it would measure the effectiveness of its public spending programmes (Peter Hennessy writes).

Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Second Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, told the Commons Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service that it was hoped that the practice of output measurement could be extended to cover half of public expenditure, from £52,000m, by the end of 1982.

The concept was a difficult one to introduce, but the Department of Health and Social Security in particular had shown it could be done, Sir Anthony added.

## CORRECTION

The list of local councils where Liberals have recently won seats from the Conservatives, published on October 31, should not have included Canterbury, where there have been no recent by-elections.

Overseas selling prices

Switzerland	Sw. 2.50	£ 0.650
Belgium	Fr. 25	£ 0.520
Canada	Can. \$2.50	£ 0.520
Norway	Nkr. 2.50	£ 0.520
Denmark	Dkr. 2.50	£ 0.520
Germany	DM 2.50	£ 0.520
France	Fr. 2.50	£ 0.520
Italy	Lira 2.50	£ 0.520
Spain	Ptas. 2.50	£ 0.520
Portugal	Esc. 2.50	£ 0.520
Japan	Yen 2.50	£ 0.520
South Africa	Rand 2.50	£ 0.520
USA	Doll. 2.50	£ 0.520
USSR	Rub. 2.50	£ 0.520
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**DOZ**

# Dry Fawkes night.

**CINZANO**

THE DRY

**DRY**

VERMOUTH

FRANCESCO CINZANO

U.S. IMPORTER: THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM, NEW YORK, N.Y.

It makes other vermouths seem a little wet.



## PARLIAMENT (from page 4)

## Time for lame ducks to go

MR STEEL

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles) said there was a new mood of realism sweeping the country, particularly evidenced at Croydon and in the local government by-elections last week.

The achievement of the Government had been to translate the short queues of actors they had seen in the election programmes into long queues of unemployed. That was why people were reacting as they were.

It was increasingly unrealistic to arrange the business of the House as the exclusive preserve of the two Front Benches. If they went on in that way, there was a danger that Parliament would be seen to be completely out of touch with the prevailing mood.

It was, the thinnest Queen's Speech he had seen in 16 years in the House.

The provisions on the economy were a dreary repetition of no hope for the country.

One of the most important new influences the Liberal/SDP alliance could bring to British politics was a genuine commitment to making the mixed economy work. Instead of which there were more proposals in the Queen's Speech for privatisation. If the Opposition were to power there would be no more proposals for privatisation.

One of the main causes of Britain's 20 years economic stagnation involved whole sections of industry being marched backwards and forwards over the frontier of the public and private sectors.

That was why the Liberals were right in opposing the tinkering with the financial arrangements of the oil, coal and gas industry. That was not the way to make industries more efficient.

The reliance on monetary and fiscal policies was one of the main reasons for the decline over the past two years. The answer should be to expand the public sector.

As we see unemployment continuing to grow (he said) we are right to ask for a change in Government's obsession with the public sector borrowing requirement and to ask, not for a general refutation but for a sensible investment in the public sector which will produce jobs in the private sector in the short run and help our economy in the long run.

If inflation was to be controlled, and at the same time more jobs were to be produced, an incomes policy was inescapable.

There must be a move to a system of industrial relations which involved modern practice and joint participation.

I am not ashamed of the word consensus: the way on because it implies consent of the people and that is what this Government now lacks. We are faced with a position for a lame duck Government.

Mr John Gorton (Gateshead, West, SDP) said the Government should have a more realistic view of the economy. It was time this lame duck Parliament came to an end.

Sir Hector MacKenzie (Rutherford, Lab) said that British gas and oil belonged to the people of Britain and should not be simply given as a gift to private enterprise nor frittered away in unemployment benefits.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C) said the Prime Minister should enforce what ought to be an iron rule of collective responsibility. He said that once decisions were taken, the waters should not be muddied by coded speeches in which people tried to imply things they were not really responsible.

I dislike intensely (he said) being described as a "wet". I would much rather be called a "dry". Since I am concerned, like other Members, with easy options but with difficult choices, this distinction is both artificial and to a great degree offensive.

If I must give myself a description I would like to call myself a manifesto man. I find myself in great agreement with what the Prime Minister said before the election and with the Conservative election manifesto so far. I did not read the acid monetary theories on which I have had cause to comment from time to time.

Legislation on the trade unions, unless it was accompanied by a degree of realism, would do nothing to solve the problem of unnecessary and foolish strikes nor re-establish good industrial relations. Any Prime Minister who sought to act as a leader of the nation rather than the party must always try to seek a consensus of public opinion as possible.

Without that effort, with its acknowledgment of the role of the trade unions and their basic patriotism, then policies and laws could be based on the deepest and most vicious, might fail to persuade the electorate of their fairness and justice and fail even when they seemed to succeed.

In the present economic crisis, the Government should make every effort to ensure that it did not have needlessly divisive legislation, whether dealing with trade unions, local authorities, or anybody else.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee East, Scot Nat) said the content of the speech was very thin gruel for the unemployed. It had been in the wilderness without any attempt being made to look at its proposals.

It was being treated as an important province and its assets were being used by the Government in a very wasteful and never-ending search for a solution.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab) said it seemed that the Government had returned to the old adage that the unemployed, like the poor, would always be with us.

Mr John Brown (Winchester, C) said there had to be a considerable action in the industrial relations. There had to be democracy within trade unions which would benefit the workers rather than the leaders and union officials.

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## Tories still frustrated by council spending

By David Walker

The speech began another chapter in Mrs Thatcher's unhappy history of solving the local government problem by new laws. The problem appears simple to the Government's supporters: to stop excess spending by councils.

But the solution is not so simple. Labour and mainly in London. But solutions have so far proved to be beyond the grasp of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Council spending has continued to fill the Cabinet with dread. It is currently about £1,000m, somewhere between 6 and 9 per cent above official spending plans. The Queen's Speech promised fresh measures to make councils more accountable, and by implication to cut their spending.

Mention of constitutional change in the relationship of parliament and town halls was absent from yesterday's announcement.

The likely shape of Mr Heseltine's new measures is visible in a technical memorandum from the Department of the Environment, issued on September 30. Response from councillors, MPs and—probably more important—Tory peers, has been hostile. This guarantees a messy parliamentary episode.

Delay in setting out his plans in detail is not however due to the £500,000 campaign begun last month by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities to stop the public the impending "threat to local government". The public has remained indifferent, except to supplementary rate demands.

Delay has been caused by last-minute tinkering with the scheme. The Government's proposals: a scheme requiring councils to hold a referendum of electors to gain approval before they levy a second supplementary rate. Relief for business rates, for example, will be required to hold a referendum.

However, when a supplementary rate can be levied and whether a referendum has then to be called are questions with a tail of unknowns attached, for example, who decides the wording of a referendum.

At its meeting in London yesterday, members of the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils described the Queen's Speech proposals as a threat to the future independence of local authorities (the Press Association reports). Mr Michael Cowan, of Nottinghamshire, said the plans would lead to a loss of a scale which are unthinkable.

The association agreed to fight to avoid what it called any further encroachment on local government autonomy and rejected the referendum scheme.

Of the Government's plan to introduce legislation on local government accountability, Dr Tony Hart, chairman of the Greater London Council's finance and general purposes committee, said: "We have heard what could spell the end of local democracy as we know it in this country. If the Government has its way it will be no use next year coming to the powerless town halls complaining when the clock strikes 12."

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, was in Riyadh to discuss a proposal for peace in the Middle East. The Treaty of Rome guaranteed this right, he said, and forbade the sort of monopoly state price rising which was the order of the day at present.

Lord Bethell, who is a member of the European Parliament, said: "Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, was in Riyadh to discuss a proposal for peace in the Middle East. The Treaty of Rome guaranteed this right, he said, and forbade the sort of monopoly state price rising which was the order of the day at present."

These were features which Lord Carrington did not have under his belt. In capacity as British Foreign Secretary, it was by virtue of the support of his nine colleagues that he had the power to take these initiatives, push them forward and speak on behalf of tens of millions.

Lord Falmer of Cameroun (C), seconding the motion, said: "There was a danger that an unemployment programme might develop with the loss altogether of some of the work ethic and the might develop problems of increasing unemployment, growing disrespect for law and those who attempted to enforce it."

Lord Duns of Dalzell (C), seconding, said that he welcomed the Government's commitment for direct help to those hard pressed by the recession and that the Queen's speech had far fewer legislative provisions than in previous years.

He had found that employment prospects had started to improve. Many firms had a new aggressive determination to win back some of the markets lost to the Japanese, French, Germans and Americans. There was a new resolve among employers and employees to fight back and stay on top.

Some local firms were not so well placed, because of the relative improvement of industrial performance, it was even more essential for all aspects of activity and especially the public utilities to take steps to reduce the burden on industry.

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## 'Times' reporters examine details of the Government's programme



The protagonists: tension etched on the faces of the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition as they leave the Commons for the Lords to hear the Queen's Speech.

the maximum loss has been reduced from over £1 to 75p a week.

The scheme is intended to provide the housing assistance paid to supplementary benefit claimants by the DHSS with the rent rebates and allowances schemes in a single system administered by local authorities.

But the scheme will still mean that supplementary benefit claimants in effect live rent free, while other tenants on low incomes will have to pay minimum rents of a proportion of their gross rents.

Other concessions made by the Government since the consultation document was published include special payments for some supplementary benefit claimants who would otherwise have lost as a result of the new scheme, and steps to ensure that potential losers in future would no longer be eligible for supplementary benefit under the new scheme.

Local authority associations will be discussing the proposals with officials next week and hope to see ministers soon to clarify outstanding difficulties.

The new sick pay scheme is expected to start in April, 1983. The delay was caused by the opposition of employers until the Government agreed to reimburse them for all their payments to employees under the new system.

The scheme would transfer responsibility for sick pay from the national insurance system to employers for the first eight weeks of sickness, which would eliminate about 90 per cent of all sickness benefit payments.

Employers would be obliged to pay a flat rate sickness payment to most employees, at £37 a week for people earning £45 or more and £25 for those earning less than £45.

Benefit levels. About half of all payments would be made by the new scheme because they are entitled at present to claim allowances for dependent wives and children under the national insurance scheme, but would have only the flat rate payment under the new scheme.

The scheme will also bring sick pay into tax for the first time.

Health: New rights for mental patients

By Lucy Hodges

Mental patients are to be given new rights to refuse treatment and to appeal against their detention. The Bill to be published shortly. Today the European Court of Human Rights gives judgment in a case which is likely to force the Government to change the law.

Whether in fact the proposed Bill will meet the criticisms that the Strasbourg court is expected to make remains to be seen. The new Bill (Amendment) Bill, to be introduced by Lord Elton, an Under-Secretary of State in the Department of Health and Social Security, could be changed during its passage through Parliament to bring British law into line with the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Bill covers the 7,000 patients detained in psychiatric and special hospitals, not great majority of mental patients who are in hospital voluntarily. It will give detained patients the right to appeal for their release to mental health review tribunals. It is also expected to give them the right to have their cases reviewed by a tribunal.

The Bill will set up a quango, the Mental Health Commission for England, to act as a watchdog for detained patients.

The Bill is also expected to reform section 141 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, which prevents patients or others from bringing mental health staff for brutality, forced treatment, or detention without the permission of a High Court judge. It is likely to relax the censorship for mail for certain patients, although not for patients in hospitals such as Broadmoor.

Today the European court is expected to decide that the Government broke the convention on human rights by recalling and detaining a Broadmoor patient without giving him proper rights of appeal. Restricted patients can apply to a tribunal for release under the present law, but all the tribunal can do is to make recommendations to the Home Secretary. The European Commission of Human Rights has already found Britain to be in breach of the convention, and the case has gone to the court for a binding legal decision.

Unions: Cabinet putting last touches to plans

By Paul Routledge

Cabinet ministers will meet early next week to plot the final course for the next round of legislation designed to curb trade union power. The main proposals will go into a consultation document to be published in two weeks' time.

Mr Lord Murray, TUC general secretary, said last night: "The Queen's Speech is little more than a tired repetition of the promises that have underpinned all this Government's policies. At the centre lies their hostility to workers and their unions, with Mr. Tebbit preparing to take up where his predecessor left off, despite the fact that their economic policies have so far demonstrably failed."

The main framework of the Government's second-stage reform of labour law has already been set. It will lay out the main proposals to curb union power, but some points that have caused political dissent have yet to be ironed out.

Mr Tebbit intends that the Bill should be presented to Parliament early in the new year. It should be enacted by midsummer.

The Queen's Speech did not go into details, but it is considered officially that Mr Tebbit intends to go further in his Bill than his moderate predecessor, Mr James Prior, now Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, would have done.

The main change envisaged by Mr Tebbit would make unions financially responsible at law for the actions of their officials and members, a move that would throw their millions of pounds of assets open to cases brought in the civil courts by employers claiming damages.

There has been a flurry of activity over the past two months to bring forward legislation to alter substantially the balance of power between industry and management and away from the unions.

The main idea proposed by the Secretary of State, which has broad approval from the Cabinet, is to merge sections 13 and 14 of the Labour Government's Trade Unions and Labour Relations Act so that the new Act would give the corporate status of trade unions. They could then be sued in their own name for the actions of their servants and members.

The other key proposal is a change in the rules of collective bargaining law so that employers could implement selective dismissal of strikers, whether in the retail or the heart of shop steward power.

At present, employers are free to dismiss strikers without attracting a claim for unfair dismissal, but they must dismiss everybody and take them all back at the end of the dispute, even strike leaders whom they might prefer to get rid of for good.

Mr Tebbit also plans to introduce a time limit for present closed shop agreements so that employees working in companies covered by such agreements would be free to demand a regular ballot on whether they wanted to continue with the arrangement.

Other changes due to be brought forward in the Bill were already proposed by Mr Prior before he left the department and are being taken up by his successor.

They include measures to increase the damages available to employees dismissed because they refused to join a union in a closed shop company. The

present maximum is £16,110. The Bill will also include the outlawing of "union-only" clauses in labour contracts.

The CBI said last night that it awaited details of the industrial relations reforms with interest (Peter Bill writes).

In a statement, the CBI said yesterday that it was particularly anxious to see a continued expansion of safeguards for the individual and that action was needed on union labour-only contract clauses.

In its response to the Government's Green Paper, the CBI suggested that legal protection for industrial action should depend on exhausting agreed dispute procedures, that trade unions should be accountable in the same way as companies and individuals for their unlawful acts and for those of their members.

Transport: Fixed penalty fines of up to £10

By Michael Brady

Fixed fines of up to £10 for minor motorist offences will be proposed in a new Transport Bill in the coming session. This does not mean on-the-spot fines, but it does mean that, as with parking offences now, the motorist will have the option of paying a fixed sum rather than going through the courts. But he can still choose the courts if he prefers.

Offences considered appropriate include those such as speeding, ignoring traffic signs, driving a motorcar without a helmet. Those that are not include careless driving, driving with drink, etc. Maximum fine for parking offences is expected to rise from £20 to £50.

Along with the new grouping-up of offences, the Bill will contain a clause which would "allow judges to suspend part of a sentence, divide a sentence of imprisonment into two, a part of which would be served in the community, and another part which would be suspended."

There has been considerable criticism of the proposal, on the grounds that it removes an essential and traditional safeguard. But it proved successful as an emergency measure during the prison officers' industrial action.

The Bill is likely to contain a clause which would "allow judges to suspend part of a sentence, divide a sentence of imprisonment into two, a part of which would be served in the community, and another part which would be suspended."

One probable omission from the Bill will be the government's scheme to extend the system of remission so that prisoners serving less than three years' imprisonment would be released after only one third of their sentence, the second third being spent under supervision. The government announced considerable opposition to the probation officers and magistrates.

The Automobile Association yesterday welcomed it as "long overdue" but said they would have to study in detail which offences should be included, and which should not.

More privatisation moves are promised by Mr David Howell, Transport Minister, after success of his predecessor, Mr Norman Fowler, in this field.

The National Bus Company is a prime candidate, especially its inter-city express services that have been such a conspicuous success through price-cutting against British Rail since last autumn's Transport Act. Ironically the public sector National Bus has been far more successful than the private sector coach companies who actually started the price war, with traffic a third up in a year. Talks are to be held with the Department of Transport over opportunities for introducing private capital. The Government will also press ahead in the teeth of fierce opposition from the bus and lorry industries with privatisation of safety testing of both these types of vehicle. The Department of Transport rejects accusations that this will reduce road safety, and hopes to lose nearly 1,000 civil servants' jobs.

Justice: New way of dealing with young offenders

By Marcel Serfaty

The Criminal Justice Bill which the government is to publish within the next few weeks will, for the most part, give effect to the proposals of last year's White Paper on Young Offenders. It is likely to be a time-consuming measure, and will arouse some controversy. The government is attempting to make radical changes to the way juvenile delinquency is dealt with. The theory behind these changes has been criticized by penal reform bodies.

The Bill would abolish the sentence of "borstal training" (though the establishments would continue to exist). All

sentences passed on youths of between 17 and 21, youth custody sentences, would be retained, but the minimum sentence would be lowered to three months and the maximum to four months. Magistrates would be given the power to pass a "custodial care" order on persistent offenders which would oblige them to stay in a residential institution for the duration of their sentence. However, because of the money that would be needed to set up the necessary homes, the provision is unlikely to be activated for some time.

Community service orders obliging convicted youths to do community work, would be extended to 16-year-olds. Magistrates would be given greater powers to order parents to pay the fines of their delinquent children.

Apart from those clauses dealing with young offenders, the Bill will contain a control versus clause which would make it unnecessary for a defendant to be present in court each time he is remanded in custody, provided he has agreed to accept a legally representative person.

There has been considerable criticism of the proposal, on the grounds that it removes an essential and traditional safeguard. But it proved successful as an emergency measure during the prison officers' industrial action.

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## Wrong to have power to print money

STRASBOURG

In criticising the European Parliament's own spending, Mr Brian Hord (London, West, SDP) declared it was almost as if the assembly was being granted some sort of diplomatic immunity from cost reductions in the present economic climate.

When the Parliament resumed its discussion of the draft EEC budget for 1982, upon which it will vote tomorrow (Thursday), there were calls for more to be done to reduce the cost of the assembly's operations.

Mr Hord said it was misleading to use the 1981 estimates as a proper basis for Parliament's spending. The most accurate information was actual expenditure for 1980. If this figure was used, it would show that Parliament should rise by 52 per cent since 1980.



# Romanian in immigration dispute flies home

By Craig Seton

A Romanian footballer flew home from Heathrow airport yesterday, leaving behind a dispute about why he had withdrawn an application for a British citizenship officials to stay in Britain.

Senior officials of the Romanian Embassy in London protested that Gheorghe Viscreanu, aged 19, had never asked to stay in Britain, and through an interpreter from the embassy the footballer said he wanted to return home to his family.

But the Home Office said yesterday that Mr. Viscreanu, a member of the Romanian national football team, had been visiting Australia, had applied for permission to stay in Britain when he landed from Melbourne on Tuesday, but withdrew the application while it was being considered.

Before he flew home he was spoken to by Mr. Horiz Georgescu, the general secretary of the British Romania Society, who said he was not a Romanian exile, who said that although Mr. Viscreanu told him repeatedly that he wanted to return home, the impression was given that he was under pressure to do so.

An official of the Romanian Embassy in London, said: "I cannot for one moment think why he said that he had applied for permission to stay in Britain, and then changed his mind."



John L. Gardner, the former European heavyweight boxing champion - yesterday was jailed for 50 days by magistrates at Highbury, north London, for driving offences. Mrs Ann Wallace, for the defence, had asked Mr David Barr, the magistrate, to "talk" Mr Gardner - because he hoped to manage a professional career in boxing - and because his wife was pregnant.

But Mr Barr, who had been told that Mr Gardner had been seen three times driving a car while disqualified, then sentenced him to 50 days in prison - this time driving from his passenger seat. "You have deliberately flouted the law," he said.

Mr Gardner, of Winston Road, Stoke Newington, north London; was fined a total of £90 for driving a motor car without a licence, and for driving, for a further six months. Last May he was disqualified from driving for a year for having no insurance.

Four armed men ambushed Security Express van in New Ash Green, Kent, yesterday and escaped with £100,000.

The raiders blocked the road with a van and a car and smashed the security van's windows to get in. They forced the driver to take them half-a-mile to a field, where two motor cycles and a car were waiting.

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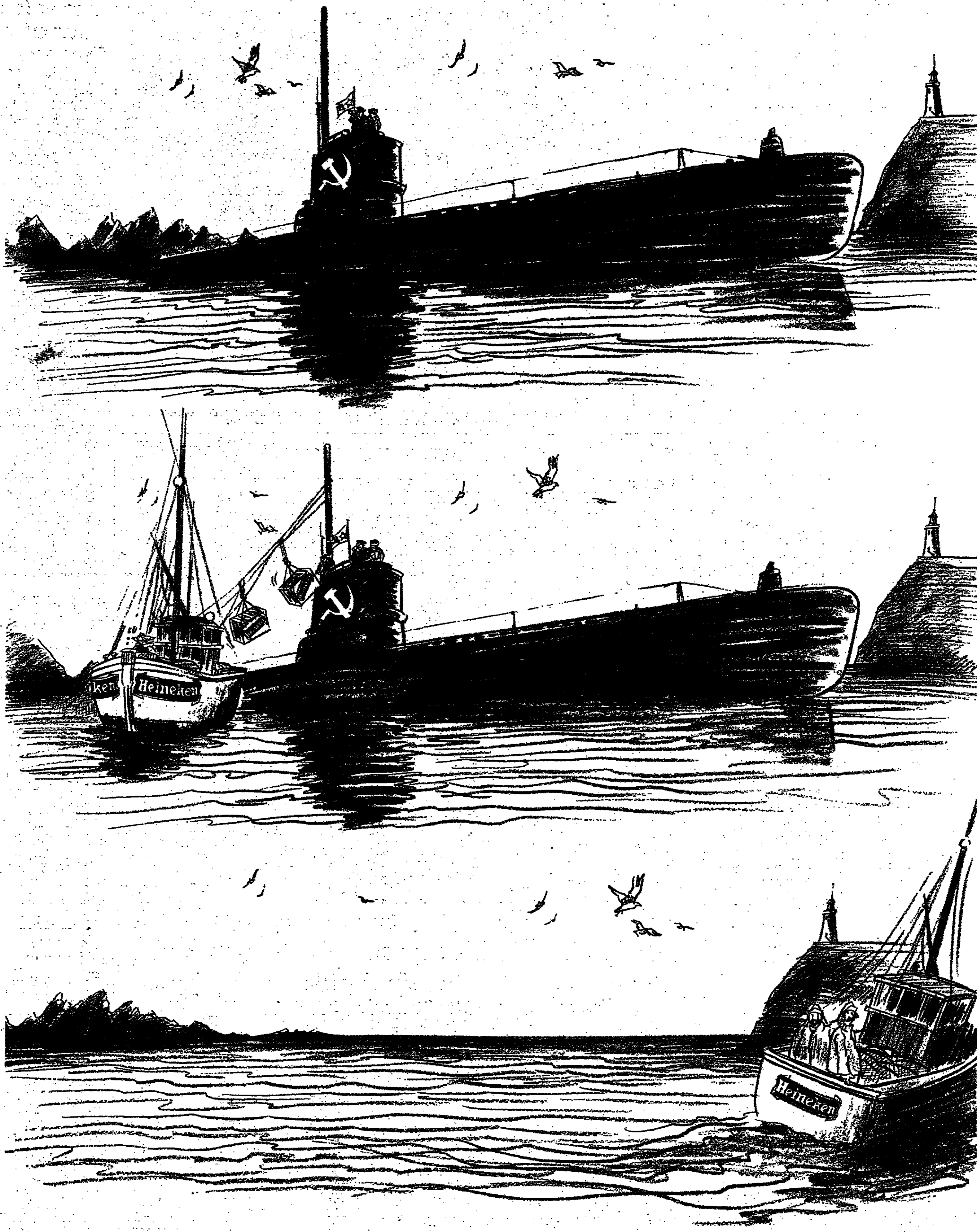
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## Saudis hope Arab summit will endorse peace plan

From Edward Mortimer, Riyadh, Nov 4

Saudi Arabia's rulers are very hopeful that their eight-point plan for peace in the Middle East will be endorsed at the Arab summit being held in Fez, Morocco, later this month.

This was the main point to emerge today during talks between Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, representing the European Community, and key members of the Saudi royal family.

Lord Carrington met his Saudi counterpart, Prince Saud al-Faisal, for more than two hours this morning. He then had a brief audience of King Khalid, followed by a meeting of more than one hour with Crown Prince Fahd, the Deputy Prime Minister, who first announced the eight-point plan in August.

He resumed discussions with Prince Saud over lunch, and later talked to Prince Sultan, the Defence Minister, and Prince Abdullah, the Commander of the National Guard.

The Saudis were evidently encouraged by their talks yesterday with Mr. Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It seems they are now confident that the PLO will support their plan, even though some Palestinian groups are opposed to it, and as a result they are less concerned about the disappointing statements that have come out of Syria and Iraq.

They have noted that among Arab governments only Libya has expressed outright hostility to the plan, and they are

apparently hoping that neither Syria nor Iraq will choose to stand in the way of a developing Arab accord supported by the PLO.

The Syrians were able to keep the PLO away from the last Arab summit in Amman a year ago. But relations between the two sides have since deteriorated and Mr. Arafat now seems less willing to respond to Syrian pressure.

By welcoming the Saudi plan he is also showing his independence from the Soviet Union, which has come out against it in spite of the recent Soviet gesture raising the PLO office in Moscow to the status of an embassy.

At the same time, the Saudis seem disposed to make a gesture to the more Moscow-orientated states in the Arab world, such as Syria, and Algeria, by offering at least in words their traditional strongly anti-Soviet position. In an interview published here yesterday, Prince Fahd spoke warmly of the Soviet decision on the PLO's status, and emphasized that both superpowers had responsibilities in the region.

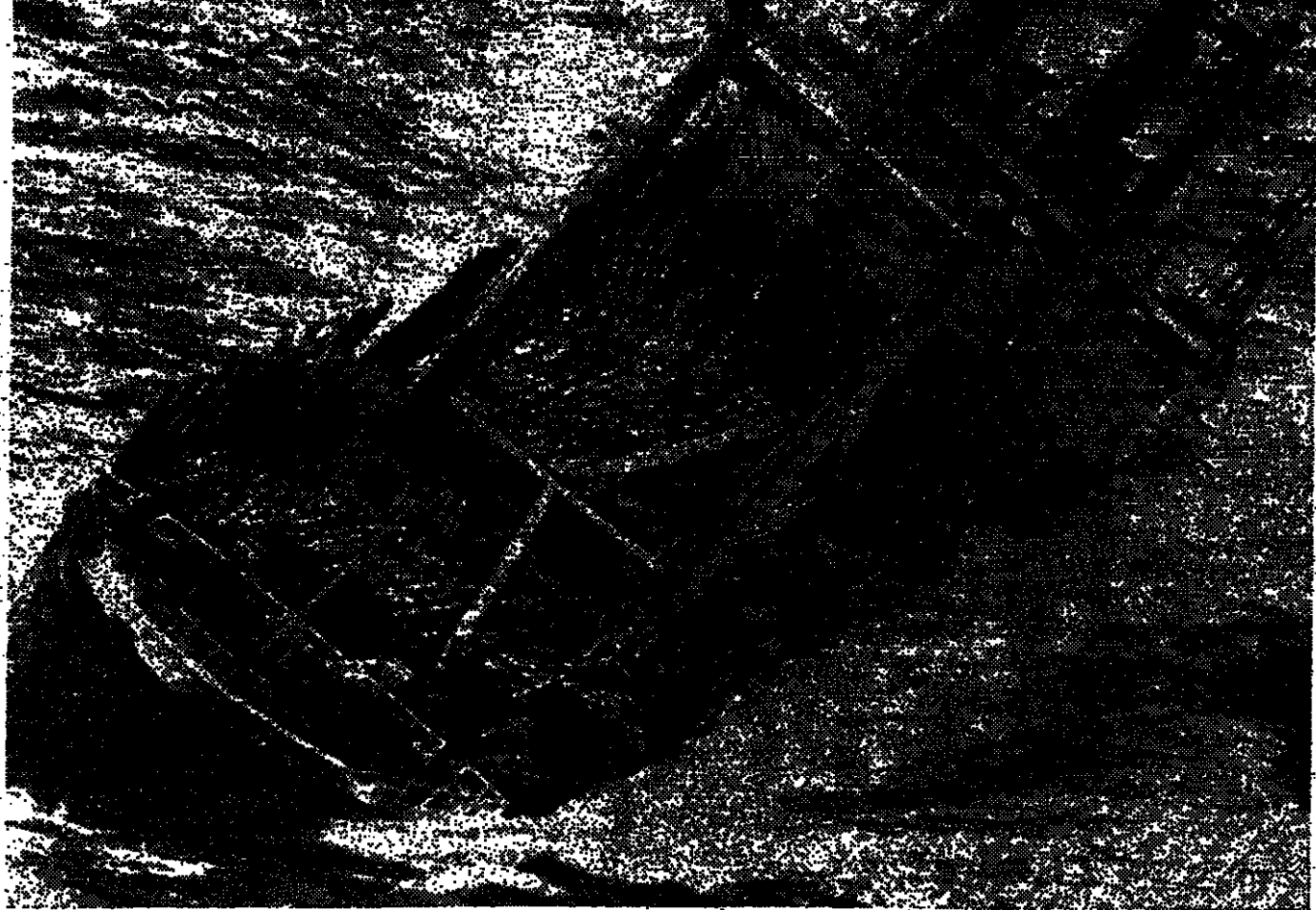
In European eyes the key point in Prince Fahd's peace plan is number seven, which says that "all states in the region should be able to live in peace." The Saudi leaders made it clear that this formula is intended to embrace Israel, and when Israel embraces the formula, it will be able to bring to fruition its contribution to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

1967 and the setting up of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Mr. Stuart Christie, a British businessman who has been detained in Saudi Arabia in connection with a murder case since May last year, is expected to be allowed to leave in the next few days.

On May 26, 1980 a British employee of the company of which he was general manager was found dead. Mr. Christie was not arrested or charged but as general manager of the company he was questioned by police and forbidden to leave the country until they completed their enquiries. The British Embassy has repeatedly raised the case with the Saudi authorities.

Following a meeting lasting two hours with Mr. Thomas O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, he said he hoped that the United States would in time be able to bring to fruition its contribution to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.



Adrift and alone: The cargo ship Dragon wallows helplessly in the Japan Sea after the logs it is carrying broke free and caused a 45-degree list. The 24 crew were taken off by helicopter.

## Broglie murder trial opens after five years

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Nov 4

Will M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former President, be summoned as a witness in the case of Prince Jean de Broglie which opened today before the Paris Assizes?

The Prince, a son of a prominent politician and co-founder, with M. Giscard d'Estaing, of the Independent Republican Party in 1968. But, as it turned out, he was also a man with a great need for money and a mediator in a number of unsuccessful business ventures with complex international ramifications. He was shot in broad daylight on a Paris street on December 24, 1975.

That is almost the only thing which is certain about the affair which has remained shrouded in mystery after five years of judicial investigation, marked by a bewildering succession of political and juridical twists and turns.

Four men are charged with investigating, organising, and executing the crime, but on whose account and for what reason is far from clear. Maître Roland Dumas, the leading counsel for the defence, insisted that the presence of M. Giscard d'Estaing was essential to the disclosure of the truth.

But the court shrank from an immediate ruling in a matter so delicate and potentially explosive. It would decide later, in the light of the hearings, M. André Giresse, the presiding judge, announced after the court had retired for half an hour to deliberate.

But the court insisted that M. Roger Chénouard, the former chairman of the Independent Republican Party, should be a witness, although he has written to say that he was not in a position to shed any light on the case.

Everything is exceptional about this case. M. Downing Carter, the chief public prosecutor, pointed out that "it is not usual for a case to be heard five years after a crime was committed. It is not usual for a former president to be called to the witness stand. It is not usual for an affair to be the subject of so much comment and controversy."

No request was made during the investigation preceding the trial for M. Giscard d'Estaing to be heard. But I have no objection to this, if the court thinks it is necessary for the enlightenment of justice.

The four men in the dock were Pierre de Vange, aged 59, a business associate of the Prince for several years who is charged with instigating the murder; Guy Simonet, 33, a former police inspector referred to in the indictment as the organizer of what he described as an act of euthanasia; Gérard Frêche, 31, a policeman charged with carrying out the deed; and Serge Tessedre, 30, accused of having put M. Frêche in touch with M. Simonet.

IN BRIEF

**Danes expel Soviet envoy**

Copenhagen. — Mr Vladimir Merkulov, a Second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen since 1977, has been expelled from Denmark for subversive activities.

The Copenhagen newspaper *Bertingske Tidende* reported that Danish intelligence had discovered that Mr Merkulov was an agent of the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

**N Korea accuses US**

Tokyo. — North Korea accused the United States of continually violating its air space with fast SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft. The North Korean Central News Agency said the latest violation occurred this week. The aircraft penetrated North Korea's air space 12 times in October.

**Red Brigades trial**

Milan. — The second main trial this week of suspected members of the Italian Red Brigades group opened here. A total of 100 alleged members face charges of belonging to an armed gang and of making a number of attacks, including the kidnapping of a newspaper editor.

## Israel shuts down Arab university on West Bank

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Nov 4

After a fresh wave of Palestinian unrest in the occupied West Bank, the Israeli military government today ordered the indefinite closure of Bir Zeit, the largest Arab university in the region. The decision comes in the wake of three days of sporadic anti-Israeli demonstrations.

The closure order was issued as troops were still surrounding the campus and all students and members of the academic staff were ordered to leave. Earlier in the day, Israeli soldiers had used tear gas and fired shots in the air to break up a demonstration against the arrest of a number of students.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, there were further widespread disturbances during the day. Israeli military vehicles were stoned, road blocks set up, tyres burned and illegal Palestinian flags hoisted.

Most of the Arab demonstrators were either university students or school children. A number of arrests were made. Coming after the imposition of a curfew in Hebron earlier this week and the demolition of two houses belonging to relatives of Arabs suspected of helping a Jewish settler, the Bir Zeit closure was cited by radical Palestinians as further evidence that there has been no softening in Israel's security policies.

In political circles, there was speculation that the shutting of the main West Bank academic institution could harm the atmosphere at the crucial negotiations on Palestinian autonomy due to open in Cairo next week. President Mubarak's Government has repeatedly requested Israel to introduce "confidence-building measures" in the occupied area.

The latest trouble at Bir Zeit began on Monday, when students staged violent demonstrations to protest, on the sixtieth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, against the new Israeli policy of dividing the civilian and military administration in the West Bank. One slogan chanted by the students was: "Yet to the PLO. No to autonomy."

Today's order was issued by Major-General Danny Matz, the Israeli coordinator of government activities in the occupied territory. It followed repeated warnings to Dr. Baran, the Palestinian vice-chancellor of the university, whose own daughter was injured when Israeli soldiers fired on student demonstrators last year.

A statement from the Israeli Defence Ministry explained: "The policy of the Government of Israel is that every effort should be made to make things easier for the local population while maintaining absolute order, and preventing hostile activity. This policy will continue."

With about 2,000 students, Bir Zeit has long been a focal point for the struggle between Arabs and Jews in the West Bank. The university was closed for a week last November, for two months in 1979 and for two weeks in 1973. In 1974, the president and two members of the board of governors were deported to Jordan.

## PLO urges Britain to stay out of Sinai force

By David Spanier

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has added its voice to those Arab countries urging Britain not to take part in the Sinai peacekeeping force.

A memorandum urging Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, "to give serious consideration to the implications of Britain's participation in the Sinai force and the clear association with the Camp David process which a decision would involve" was delivered to the Foreign Office yesterday by Mr. Nabil Ramlawi, the London representative of the PLO.

A Foreign Office spokesman confirming the call by Mr. Ramlawi, said the meeting was at junior official level, but declined to go into details.

In a press statement, Mr. Ramlawi said support for the Camp David process was considered by the PLO as "a wholly retrograde move which would be reflected in future relations between Britain and the Arab states."

Although the PLO wanted Britain to play a role in promoting a new and independent initiative to resolve the Palestinian issue, it claimed that the Camp David process undermined international efforts to secure a just settlement.

Britain's reported decision to join the Sinai force, Mr. Ramlawi added, "created a serious obstacle to our mutual desire to improve and strengthen economic and political cooperation between Britain and the Arab states."

In sharp contrast, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, insisted yesterday that countries providing contingents to the multinational force had been warned they would disqualify themselves if they attempted to deviate from the Camp David accord.

Jerusalem. In the wake of the recent serious strain in relations between Israel and America, Mr. Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today received a personal message of reassurance from Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State (Christopher Walker writes).

It was relayed during a private meeting in Jerusalem with the chargé d'affaires from the American Embassy. According to Israeli radio, the Reagan Administration pledged in the message to follow the Camp David accord as the only way of achieving further settlements in the middle east.

The United States has withdrawn its proposal to help Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization to set up a communications satellite system. Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said (Reuters reports from Washington).

Congress was formally notified on Tuesday of the proposed \$79m (£40m) sale by Ford Aerospace. It was to provide the support for the Arab telephone communications satellite built by Aerospatiale of France for a consortium of 21 Arab and African countries and the PLO.

## Trudeau has plans to save talks

From John Best

Ottawa, Nov 4

The federal-provincial conference on Canada's constitution took a new twist today when Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, suddenly shifted ground on the issue of a bill of rights for all Canadians.

Mr. Trudeau emerged from a closed session with the 10 provincial premiers to say he had "great news." He had put forward a new proposal under which the British North America Act would be brought home immediately from Westminster and the highly contentious issue of the rights bill settled later.

The provinces would have two years to accept or reject the proposed rights declaration. If they rejected it, the issue would be put to a referendum. The three-year process of a constitutional amendment formula would also be settled by referendum after two years.

The plan drew initial support from French-speaking Quebec. Mr. René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier, appeared to confirm that assessment when he described the new Trudeau formula as "an honourable way out" of the constitutional stalemate.

However, others among the eight premiers opposed to the Prime Minister's original plan swung against it.

Mr. William Davis, Premier of Ontario, put forward a proposal designed to bridge the wide gap between Mr. Trudeau and the majority of premiers in how to bring home the Canadian constitution from Britain.

Mr. Davis is one of two provincial leaders who support the Prime Minister's existing plan, now awaiting final parliamentary approval, for asking Westminster to turn the constitution over to Canada with entrenching an amending formula and a bill of rights.

Elsewhere the other nine premiers, all except Mr. Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick, are against the Prime Minister's package.

Mr. Davis's compromise calls for the federal side to abandon its proposed amending formula in favour of one favoured by the eight.

**Canadian Indians threaten violence**

A delegation of Canadian Indian chiefs threatened violence if the Ottawa Government failed to guarantee the rights of their people.

They claimed at a press conference in London that Mr. Trudeau was trying to rob them of their old treaty rights through the transfer of the Canadian constitution from London to Ottawa.

Their leader, Chief Solomon Sanderson said: "Our backs are to the wall. We see violence on the television screens in Britain every night. The IRA are fighting for their political independence. It will be no different in Canada."

Life for Canada's Indians was hard, with high unemployment and suicide rates, he said. They wanted more control over their own affairs.

"We are not going away, either in Britain or in Canada, until we have a response," he said.

## Democrats' victory hits Reagan standing

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Nov 4

A stunning victory for the Democrats in Virginia, and a cliff-hanging apparent victory for the Republicans in New Jersey sent mixed signals to President Reagan today on the public attitude to his policies.

It was generally agreed, however, that the results of yesterday's elections—the first statewide votes that have been taken since Mr. Reagan's own victory last year—show continued support for conservative policies and financial stringency.

Mr. Charles Robb, the Lieutenant Governor, who is married to a former President Lyndon Johnson's daughter, Lynda, won the governorship of the state of Virginia by 54 per cent against 46 per cent. Democrats also won the state's two leading state offices, which were contested.

Albany, Mr. Robb's opponent, tried to link Mr. Robb to President Johnson's big spending "Great Society," he presented himself as differing sharply from President Reagan's economic policies.

However, the President had campaigned in the state for Mr. Robb's rival, saying that he was "the right kind" of candidate, and Mr. Robb's clear victory—the first Democrat governor in the state since 1965—was a serious blow to his record.

In New Jersey, on the other hand, where registered Democrats outnumber Republicans by two-thirds, the two candidates came to a virtual draw. With more than two million votes, the Republican, Mr. Thomas Kean, leads the Democrat Mr. James Florio, by 1,090 votes.

After the counting was

finished, Mr. Kean had 1,143,770 votes to Mr. Florio's 1,142,680. But these results must now be certified by county clerks, and both candidates have agreed to a joint review. There is a possibility of a recount, which would take upwards of a week to complete.

"This is a genuine puzzle," said a spokeswoman for the state's election office.

Election machines in 5,647 election districts will then have to be impounded and checked whether they function properly. The process will take three to four working days.

If Mr. Kean does win, his victory will be even more striking than Mr. Robb's. Democrats have held the governorship in 24 of the past 28 years.

Also in New Jersey, two Democratic state senators were re-elected today despite the fact that both have been implicated in separate corruption cases.

Senator William Musto went on trial today on charges of taking bribes from contractors with Mafia connections, and Senator John Gregorio faces charges of holding undisclosed interests in two bars owned by his son.

In Boston, Massachusetts, a referendum was held on forcing the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

The President of the United States is requested to do all in his power to effect the withdrawal of all English military forces in Northern Ireland.

Counting was not completed until late today, but unofficial estimates indicated that the proposal had received overwhelming support.

## New York mayor reelected Koch promises action to help city blacks

From Our Own Correspondent, New York, Nov 4

Mr Edward Koch was reelected as Mayor of New York by a landslide of alpine proportions: 75 per cent of the voters.

The result had been widely predicted, not least by Mr. Koch himself.

For the first time a mayoral candidate was supported by both the Democratic and Republican parties. "I don't just want to hear him," he said before the election about his rival Mr. Frank Barbaro: "I want to humiliate him."

Mr. Barbaro, a lacklustre trade union stalwart, was heavily defeated in the Democratic primary and then chose to run again under a different party label. He was duly humiliated.

"If Frank Barbaro makes another speech," said a commentator, "Koch will take Canada as well."

Curiously Mr. Koch's popularity has soared while life in New York has become appreciably worse. Crime is increasing on the streets and on the subways. The mass transit system is filthy, late, and grossly overcrowded, and they are getting filthier, later and more crowded.

The traffic jams become more horrendous, the taxes get higher. And yet more than three quarters of the inhabitants think that the mayor is doing a good job.

Firstly, the mayor is perceived as having led New York as he himself so frequently puts it, "from the edge of bankruptcy" to the edge of bankruptcy.

Secondly, he is a brilliant performer on the stump. He is

rude, witty and outrageous in exactly the proportions that New Yorkers themselves think that they are witty and outrageous.

He can about "bar-loney" at a civilized questioner. "You don't know what you're talking about," he will tell another. He characterizes his opponents as "schmucks".

His opponents say that he should not get any credit for the improvement in city finances. They claim a would-be improvement in city finances, with the economic climate for cities.

They also say that he is a mayor for big business, and for the property developer. Certainly there is more building going on in midtown Manhattan today than four years ago. But many people see that as an advantage. They see the jobs and money and tax-revenue being generated there as a gain for the city.

More seriously, he is criticized for being the mayor of only the white communities. It is claimed that he speaks in code formulations: "Law and order," "an end to welfare dependency," and so on, as seen as having exclusive racial connotations.

He is also on the record as being opposed to affirmative action, that discrimination in favour of the underprivileged communities, which is widely practiced here.

He replied that he is in favour of fairness for all races, that the words are only in the ear of the listener. He speaks of a genuine concern for these matters a concern of all races.

Mr. Koch said he wanted to be a candidate for both the Republican and Democratic parties, that he could be mayor of all New Yorkers.



Smiling through: Jonathan Amst, aged five, of Pennsylvania, tries to ignore his plaster-clad arm which was sewn back after an accident.

## Pentagon walkout by MP

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 4

A 12-member delegation from the Socialist International organization walked out in high dudgeon from the Pentagon because of the discourteous and shameful treatment they received from the Reagan Administration.

Mr. Frank Allaun, Labour MP for Salford East and the British member of the delegation which came to Washington to talk about arms control, said the treatment they had received confirmed his worst fears about the Administration's attitude towards disarmament.

When Socialist International sent a similar delegation to Washington two years ago they were received by President Carter and senior members of his administration.

This time they have been received by what Mr. Allaun termed "office boys" although they did spend a short time with Mr. Walter Stuessel, Deputy Secretary for political affairs, and Mr. Eugene Rostow, head of the arms control and disarmament agency.

To add insult to injury, when they turned up at the Pentagon yesterday to see Mr. Fred Ikle, Under-Secretary for Policy, they were kept waiting over half an hour without explanation. So they all walked out.

"This is no way to treat a group which represents 15 million members and over 80 million voters," Mr. Allaun said. He added that during their talks in Washington he had not detected any great sense of awareness or concern about the growing anti-nuclear movement in Europe. "It was as though we were talking to Mrs Thatcher," he commented.

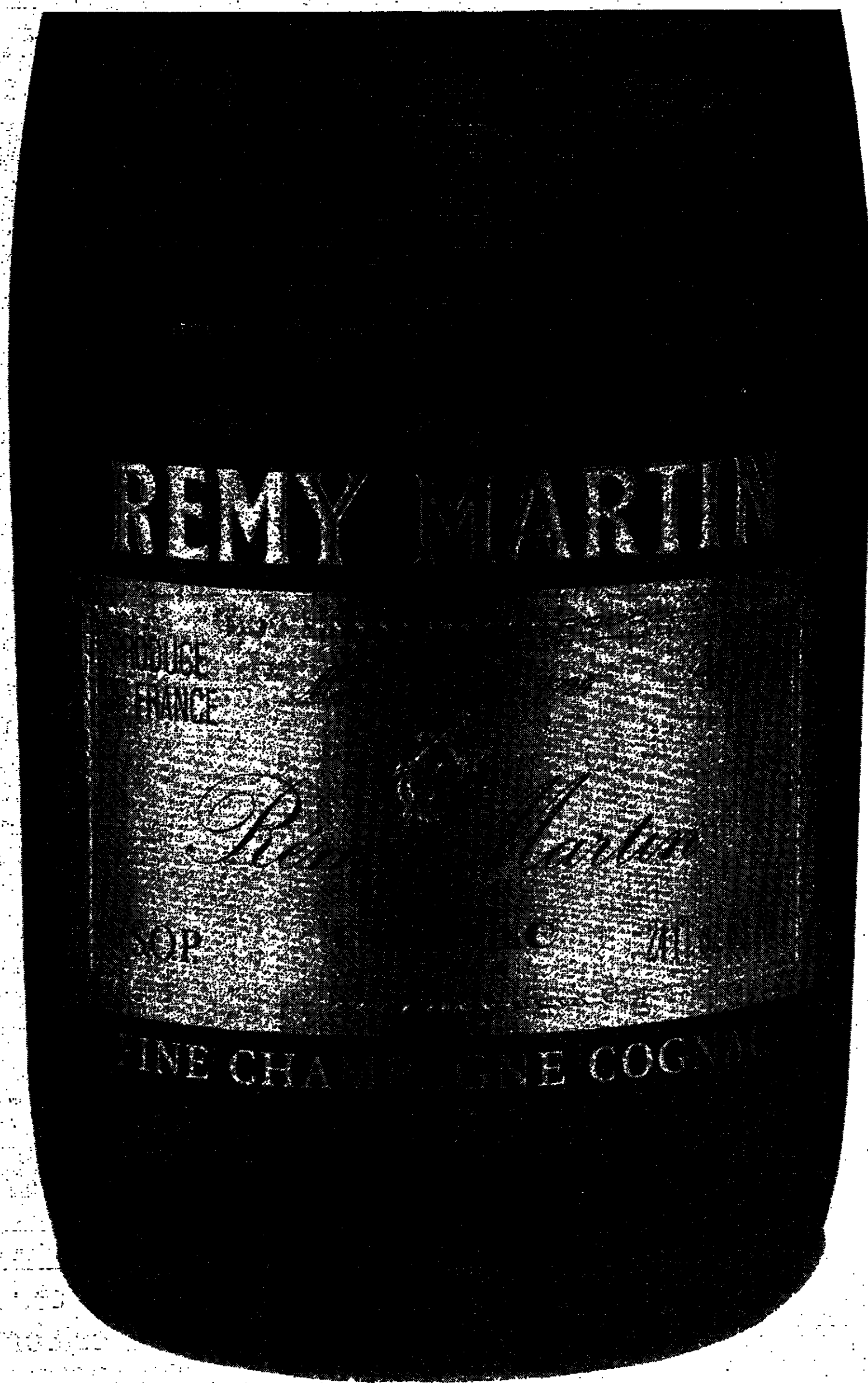
## PINBALL PROTEST

Paris. — More than 2,000 French pinball machine makers, importers, sellers and owners operators marched through Paris today to protest against the proposed ban on the machines.

They were protesting about a tax imposed on every public pinball machine.

مكتبة الشمل





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REMY MARTIN. FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC.

DISTILLED ONLY FROM GRAPES GROWN IN GRANDE AND PETITE CHAMPAGNE. COGNAC'S TWO FINEST CRUS.



## Belgian unity is at stake in general election

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 4

A newspaper headline posed the question which lies behind the general election campaign in Belgium: "Is there such a thing as a Belgian any longer?"

To judge by the politicking that is going on for Sunday's vote, the answer would seem to be "no". The grievances of the taxpayers of Brussels were never more vociferous. The resentment in Flanders against having to foot the bill for a seemingly bankrupt country was never more bitter.

The result is that 24 parties have put forward a list of candidates in the Brussels area. Only two parties — neither with any obvious chance of success — are national ones.

They are the Communist Party, which has not fragmented into French and Dutch halves, and the Democratic Union for the Region of Work, a new anti-tax movement with only one deputy in the old parliament but high hopes of a breakthrough in the general atmosphere of political disenchantment.

There are four ecological groups, some of whose candidates give their profession as "subversive" or "squatter". One of them campaigns for a law requiring everyone to cycle to work on Thursdays, claiming that the amount of energy thus saved would be sufficient to obviate the need for nuclear power in Belgium. Most of the smaller parties are far out to the left of the political spectrum, including the United Feminist Party and the Revolutionary Workers' League, which campaigns on the need for general strike to give power to the workers.

The traditional political formations are grouped in three families: the Social Christians (a member of the Christian Democrat-Federalist unity, but with strong trade union connections), the Socialists and the Liberals. Each of these has a Flemish and a Walloon section and in each case the Walloon section is far more radical than the Flemish one.

This election, the thirteenth since the war, was precipitated by the Walloon Socialists, who were the junior partners in the last coalition Government headed by the Flemish Social Christians. Essentially at stake was the level of government help which would be available to bail out the

sick and aging steel industry in Wallonia.

The Flemish were loth to sanction a pay out without guarantees of improved productivity, a euphemism for redundancy. The Socialists were not prepared to sanction any increase in unemployment, already the highest in Belgium, which in turn is the highest of any Western industrialized nation.

Since then the Socialists have campaigned for the creation of a federal state in Belgium. So much are they at the heart of this movement that the founder of the Walloon Party last week rejoined the Socialists after an absence of 20 years, saying that they were now the true defenders of the region.

At a trade union meeting in Liege last week representatives of the main French-speaking parties turned up to support the idea of a popular front style of government for the region in which party differences would be subjected to the essential principle of Walloon autonomy.

Some of the socialists — who have borrowed President Mitterrand's symbol of a rose in a clenched fist for their election campaign — have even gone so far as to suggest that Wallonia might be incorporated more happily into France.

This is an idea voiced by M Lucien Outers, the leader of the dominant party in Brussels, the French-speaking Christian Democrats (CDF). In an open letter to the King last month he put forth the idea of breaking away to join France, and the letter, in pamphlet form, is now a best-seller in Brussels bookshops.

Opinion polls suggest that the Flemish Social Christian Party will again dominate Parliament without having an overall majority which it achieved just once in 1950. This means that the election is really a battle to discover which partner will join them in coalition.

Against the polls suggest that the most likely partner will be the right-wing Liberal Party, which should in no way be confused with its British namesake.

The economy is teetering on the brink of bankruptcy — Mr Mark Eyskens the caretaker Prime Minister has given a warning that Belgium could run out of credit next year — and unemployment is spiralling.

## Pledge by Kaunda on Namibia

Lusaka, Nov 4. — President Kaunda today pledged Zambia's cooperation in seeking an early and peaceful settlement in Namibia (South-West Africa), but added that the support depended "on certain approaches being made to the whole issue".

Dr Kaunda did not elaborate. He was speaking before a half-hour meeting of representatives of the so-called Western contact group on Namibia, comprising the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

But a member of his staff told reporters the Zambian attitude to the latest Western efforts to find an independence formula for the territory would depend greatly on the position adopted by South Africa, which rules Namibia in defiance of the United Nations.

The staff member said Zambia wanted to discuss a joint response to the group's new proposals, and that the Zambians in the organization of African Unity Front-Line States Committee — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe — and with the South-West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting a bush war against South African forces in the territory.

The group met Mr Ndumiso Munda, the Prime Minister and Dr Lesetja Gona, Foreign Minister, last night to outline its proposals and was due to meet Dr Gona again before leaving this afternoon for Tanzania. — Reuters.

## Aborigines get their land back

Alice Springs, November 4. — The state of South Australia today handed over a tract of land the size of Austria and Hungary combined to an Aboriginal tribe.

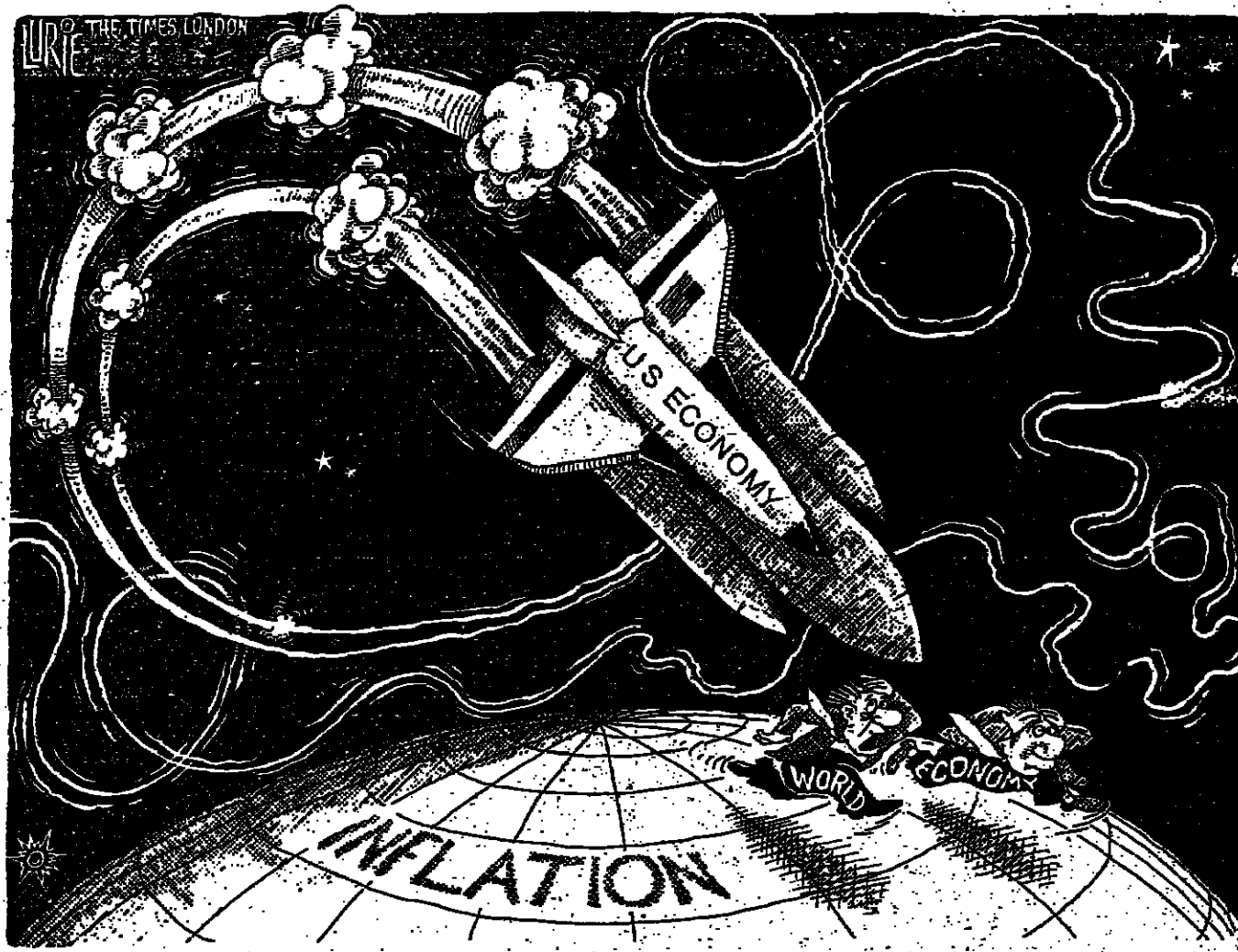
In a ceremony at the remote settlement of Itjupiri, Mr David Tonkin, the state Premier, gave leaders of the Pitjantjatjara people a certificate granting them inalienable freehold title to 40,000 square miles, a tenth of the state.

The ceremony followed the first land rights agreement of its kind signed in Australia. Restoration of their traditional lands is the major demand of Aborigines, displaced by two centuries of white settlement. The desert area in the north-west of South Australia contains an oil field and most of the Gulf River basin which is thought to be potentially rich in minerals.

Mining companies will now have to negotiate with the Pitjantjatjara on conditions for entering the area. Disputes are settled by an independent tribunal, charged with protecting Aboriginal wishes and culture.

Aborigines do not have similar rights anywhere else in the country except the Northern Territory, which is administered by the federal government.

The mineral-rich states of Queensland and Western Australia have resisted granting such rights and have supported mining companies exploring for resources. In Queensland, Aborigines are prohibited by law from acquiring freehold rights.



"This shuttle still can't defy gravity"

## S African Indians spurn vote

From Our Own Correspondent Johannesburg, Nov 2

Elections to the Government of South African Indian Council (SAIC) were boycotted en masse by Indians today. Pretoria intends to devolve to the assembly some powers in such fields as education, health and social welfare.

The turnout in the elections, which were held in Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape, was described by one candidate as shockingly low, and was reported by mid-afternoon to be less than five per cent in many places. It seemed unlikely that there would be much pick-up in voting before booths closed.

The result will be regarded as a striking victory for the Natal Indian Congress, founded by Gandhi in the 1890s, which campaigned energetically for a boycott of the poll, arguing that by taking part Indians would be reinforcing apartheid.

There are 800,000 Indians in South Africa, living chiefly in the Durban area of Natal, and also in the Transvaal and parts of the Cape. Their ancestors were mainly indentured labourers brought to work on the Natal sugar plantations between 1860 and 1911 and the merchants and traders who followed them.

The SAIC, an entirely nominated body when set up in the 1960s, but now for the first time almost wholly elected, is a result of concessions offered by the Government to the Indians in an attempt to draw them into the power structure of white South Africa.

## DUTCHMAN TIPPED FOR STRASBOURG

From David Wood, Strasbourg, Nov 4

As 434 members of the European Parliament yesterday received Sir James Scott-Hopkins' election address for the presidency, the Socialist Group, the majority party at Strasbourg chose its candidate, Mr Pieter Dankert, aged 47, a Dutchman.

Although he is unlikely to win until the second secret ballot, Mr Dankert is expected to be the successor to Mme Simone Veil, a Liberal MEP.

The first ballot will be largely a question of party loyalties, with Sir James, leader of the conservative-dominated European Democratic Group, and Herr Egon Klepsch, the Christian Democratic leader, in the list. Many backbenchers consider themselves free to vote for their favourite son.

The winner must have an absolute majority of votes cast.

## Spanish party crisis could force Premier to call early poll

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Nov 4

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, struggled today to control a crisis threatening his Centre Democratic Union (UCD), which could oblige him to call early general elections.

The feud between the coalition party's Christian Democratic and Social Democratic wings, basically over tactics for the next election, came to a head last night. Fifteen MPs, headed by Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the former Justice Minister and the Social Democratic leader, indicated that they were quitting the UCD, with plans to form a separate party.

But disintegration is also under way at the other end of the party — a Christian Democrat MP has joined the Democratic Coalition of Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne and three other MPs, one Deputy Speaker of the Lower House, look like following.

The Social Democrats have, however, said they will continue to support the UCD in Parliament for the moment, although they bring down the Government.

The Prime Minister held talks almost continuously today, taking advantage of the breathing space the Social Democrats have given him. One solution may be to take over the party leadership as well.

It was split after Señor Adolfo Suárez resigned the premiership in January. The Prime Minister is striving to avoid elections because three generals allegedly implicated in February's failed coup, have still to be tried. This hangs over everything and must somehow be got out of the way first.

It explains why the UCD crisis has caused such great nervousness, with stock exchange prices dropping today. An element of bad luck for the Government, as often happens in Spain, has added to its difficulties. Señor Alberto Oliart, the Defence Minister, last night ordered the dismissal of General



General Milans del Bosch: Centre of medal dispute.

Fernando Ortiz, who decided to approve the award of a medal "for sacrifices to the fatherland", according to the citation, to General Jaime Milans del Bosch, who, awaiting trial for alleged rebellion in the February coup attempt.

The award for General Milans del Bosch, who received slight injuries when a helicopter he was travelling in was shot down in September 1980 — reported on the front page of *El Alcazar*, a right wing daily newspaper, though neither the Defence Minister nor General José Gabeiras, the army chief, knew about it beforehand.

General Ortiz, now in charge of promotions and decorations at Army headquarters, commanded a unit of the Brunete armoured division in February. It was destined to play a leading role in the coup attempt until it was ended by King Juan Carlos and loyalist officers.

The medal incident raised two crucial issues underlying the seriousness of the UCD squabbles — the degree of effective control the Government exercises over the Army hierarchy and the existence of groups within the Army openly willing to challenge the authority of democratic administration.

It may still be worth doing

## Arrigo Levi: A personal view

## Suspect credibility of Nato strategy

Europe's peace marches and supporters of nuclear disarmament would be more credible and convincing if they simultaneously preached the strengthening of Nato's conventional forces.

General Rogers, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, once defined the present Nato strategy as a "delayed tripwire strategy". Theoretically Nato has had, for a number of years, a strategy of "flexible response".

This would require Nato to be able (and to be seen to be able) to answer a Soviet attack at any level. But we actually lack that capability due to many weaknesses in military manpower, ammunition as well as to the fading of our former qualitative superiority.

Today, Nato would hardly be able to resist a "second echelon" conventional attack without having to employ some tactical nuclear weapons.

At present the Soviet Union also enjoys superiority in the field of theatre nuclear weapons. That should, however, be taken care of either by the construction and deployment of Nato's new TNF weapons, the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles, or by a successful negotiation reducing, possibly even to zero level, Soviet and Western weapons of that kind.

I believe that, in spite of the efforts of the peace marchers and unilateralists (if their views were to prevail, there would be no chance of cancelling Soviet superiority), the key countries in Europe — Italy, Germany and Britain — will not abandon their plans to acquire the new weapons. By so doing, they will create the necessary precondition for a serious attempt to bring under control these terrifying weapons.

But even if that happens, there would remain a dangerous imbalance, on the West's disadvantage, on the central front. Indeed, NATO's inferiority would become even more glaring once the problem of TNF was ended by the army chief, were out of the hands.

We know everything about NATO's "conventional" inferiority. To compensate for that we have always counted upon our relative superiority in tactical nuclear weapons, as well as in the global strategic power relation. We have now lost that superiority.

The new "Euromissiles" would have represented, as a matter of fact, an additional American strategic option against the Soviet Union, on top of America's strategic triad. (I quote from Gregory Trevorton's recent Adelphi paper on "Nuclear Weapons in Europe".)

It may still be worth doing

without them, in order to eliminate or reduce the number of Soviet SS20s; but America's possibly temporary relative inferiority in strategic weapons would then be more manifest to all.

But even in the field of tactical nuclear weapons, as shown by the above quoted paper, the modernization of Soviet shorter-range nuclear weapons (tactical missiles, nuclear-capable artillery and nuclear-capable fighters and medium bombers), has former superiority.

In Gregory Trevorton's conclusion, this new situation "may give rise to the possibility that Nato would either be deterred from using tactical nuclear weapons in a losing conventional conflict, or that Nato's existing nuclear delivery systems would be destroyed before they could be used".

Another quite new Adelphi paper by Desmond Ball (a piece of superb research, with the title: "Can Nuclear War Be Controlled?"), shows convincingly that it is not reasonable to expect that control can be kept and that all-out nuclear war can be prevented, once strategic weapons are used (except, perhaps, for "small, carefully conducted attacks for demonstration purposes").

But even the use of tactical weapons on Europe's central front, which would produce fatalities ranging from two to one hundred million, would give rise to an almost uncontrollable and unthinkable situation.

In such circumstances, NATO's present "delayed tripwire strategy" may come to lack the minimal necessary credibility.

So, even if it remains true, as "military balance" of the Institute of Strategic Studies keeps on saying year after year, that "the overall east-west balance of power is still such as to make military aggression appear unattractive" since "the consequences for an attacker would be incalculable" the awareness that a relative imbalance exists between a nuclear psychological and political consequences at the time of a confrontation between east and west.

This could increase the ever-existing danger of a miscalculation leading to nuclear war. In conclusion: if a certain degree of control must be kept on nuclear weapons, so as not to foreclose the chance for future generations to achieve disarmament, we must maintain a clear, undeniable balance of forces in all fields, starting with conventional forces. This is the only rational though costly answer to the present upsurge of nuclear fears in Western Europe.

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## Hopes fade for neutral independent Cambodia

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, Nov 4

A split in the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KNLF) may have removed the last, slim chance of a neutral, independent Cambodia emerging.

Cambodians in Bangkok associated with the non-Communist front said Mr Son Sann, the leader, had decided, after disagreements with senior colleagues, to withdraw from attempts to form a coalition with the Khmer Rouge (the former Communist government) and forces of Prince Sihanouk, former head of state.

The front would continue to participate, but without Mr Sann, who is regarded as the only man fit to lead an independent Cambodia, it will have little authority or support.

The question of collaboration with the Khmer Rouge, which is accused of mass killings after its victory in 1975, caused the split. Mr Sann had insisted that he would allow the Khmer Rouge only a limited role in any coalition government he headed and would not tolerate Mr Pol Pot, Mr Ieng Sary, or other disgraced Khmer Rouge leaders in any official position.

Mr Sann appears to be willing to accept Mr Khieu Samphan, President and Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea, who was made chief of government in succession to Mr Pol Pot in an effort to improve the regime's image.

Mr Sann said the front would lose support if it conceded any more to the Khmer Rouge. He said some people already in the Association of the Free Press in front of bringing back the Khmer Rouge. However, others in the KNLF leadership apparently believe that he is unrealistic and say the Khmer Rouge cannot be denied a larger role.

The Khmer Rouge show no readiness to surrender their dominant position. They have five times as many soldiers as the non-Communists, better weapons and supplies.

Foreign diplomats say the government of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) are warning the Khmer Rouge that they will withdraw political support if it does not make concessions to the KNLF.

## 25 years of television in Spain

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid, Nov 4

Spain's state television is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary, but the spectre of a relapse into the mediocrity and censorship of the Franco era is haunting the party.

The man who has no doubt about the risks is Señor Fernando Castedo, the former director-general of Spanish State Radio and Television (RTVE). He was forced to resign by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, on the eve of the anniversary, despite being a member of his own Centre Democratic Party (UCD).

Since then others have mocked the celebrations, and Mingote, one of this country's best cartoonists, has caught the mood now prevailing in the state broadcasting system.

In *ABC*, the Madrid conservative daily, he depicts a man carrying a huge pair of scissors across his shoulders and proudly telling his friend: "It seems my name is now being canvassed for a top job at RTVE".

The censors appear to have already been wielded, with one of the first victims a serialised version of D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*.

"My departure represents a change of objectives. Television can be an instrument of the state but never of a party or a government and the director-general should shield the professionals running the programmes from the government," Señor Castedo told me.

Señor Castedo, who is going back to his law practice, has been replaced by Señor Carlos Robles Piquer, a veteran diplomat who was director of information and of popular culture at the Franco era. He is also a brother-in-law of Señor Manuel Fraga, a former Franco minister who now leads the conservative Democratic Coalition. He has faced an icy reception from the best professionals at RTVE who do not want to see the clock put back.

Señor Castedo had to be pushed out at a midnight meeting in the Prime Minister's office because the state broadcasting statute under

## Spectre of censorship haunts celebrations

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## EEC may freeze aid to Turkey

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, Nov 4

Turkey risks having loans and aid worth a total of £290m blocked or frozen by the European Commission as a result of the four-month prison sentence passed by an Ankara court martial on Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister.

Today, Mr Cemal Keskin, the Turkish Ambassador to the European Community, was called in by Signor Lorenzo Natali, the Commission's vice-president responsible for the Mediterranean countries.

The ambassador was told that the sentence had aroused serious doubt within the Commission about whether Turkey was now really going through with a promised process of return to a pluralist parliamentary democracy. The European Community, the ambassador was told, attached great importance to this commitment.

Confronted with the way in which the military regime in Turkey was treating politicians listed EEC foreign ministers to issue a statement a year ago saying how worried they were about developments in the country. The ministers, however, agreed to accept the assurances then being given by the military authorities that the democratic institutions would be quickly re-established and that civil rights would be respected. On this basis, they agreed to continue cooperation with Turkey.

These hopes of a year ago have yet to be realised. The Commission has been increasingly concerned about the lack of progress towards democracy in Turkey, especially as the country wants to become a full member of the European Community.

A speech made last month by General Kenan Evren, the military head of state, suggesting the way forward to democracy, was viewed in Brussels as having fine sentiments but little real commitment.

The four-month sentence on Mr Ecevit for making political statements, comes at a time when the Community is scheduled to agree a fourth financial protocol with Turkey worth a total of £290m.

## How South Africa helps Lesotho tap its resources

From Michael Hornsby, Maseru, Nov 4

Despite the apparent deterioration in their political relations, South Africa and Lesotho are quietly proceeding with a joint water management scheme that could become one of the biggest and most ambitious regional development projects in Africa.

It is a striking example of how relations between white-ruled South Africa and its black neighbours, however publicly hostile, often conceal a private acceptance of the reality of their economic interdependence.

The project, known as the Highland Water Scheme, would divert water for sale to South Africa from the upper Malibamatso and Orange rivers, which rise in Lesotho, and at the same time generate sufficient hydro-electric power to meet the tiny kingdom's own energy needs. A mountainous enclave about the size of Belgium encircled by South Africa,

Lesotho, known until 1966 as the British High Commission territory of Basutoland, is entirely dependent on the South Africans for its electricity supplies, and indeed for its economic survival generally.

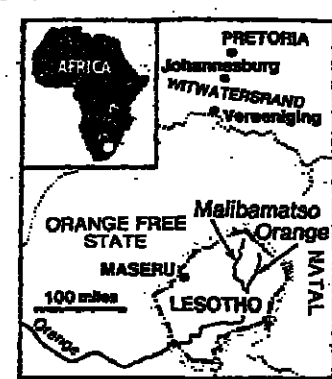
Between 150,000 and 200,000 Basutos, as Lesotho's 1,200,000 inhabitants are called, work in South Africa's gold and diamond mines. They account for about half the adult male population, and the remittances of their wages make up more than 40 per cent of the kingdom's gross national product.

There is almost no industry in Lesotho itself, and agriculture is poor owing to overgrazing and unsuitable terrain and weather conditions. Soil erosion carries away 2 per cent of the arable area every year, and Lesotho has to import increasingly large quantities of grain from South Africa.

A diamond mine, operated by De Beers of South Africa, was opened in the northern mountains in 1977, but the portion of the deposits recoverable on economic terms will be exhausted within the next 10 years. Tourism is still in its infancy and unlikely to expand fast.

This leaves water as the only untapped asset of real revenue-earning potential. The Highlands Water Scheme has been talked of for nearly 20 years, but hitherto has never come to anything because the South Africans were not prepared to pay a price for Lesotho's water that would have made the project viable. Now, it appears, the South Africans' attitude has changed.

According to informed sources here, the two countries have agreed to share equally the £6m cost of a two-year feasibility study of the project, starting in June 1982. The EEC has indicated willingness to pay for Lesotho's share under the terms of the Lomé Convention, and is expected to give its formal approval later this year.



In addition, technical assistance worth some £250,000 will be provided by the United Nations through the World Bank, in the form of a team of engineers and financial analysts, to help Lesotho to carry out the study.

As now envisaged, the scheme would entail the building of five storage dams, a 60-mile diversion tunnel through the mountains, three power stations and a pumping station in northern Lesotho. Construction would be completed in four stages, ending in 1992, 1996, 2000, and 2004.

About 35 cubic metres of water a second would be diverted northwards from the south-flowing Malibamatso and Orange rivers into the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area of South Africa, mainly for industrial use. South Africa would pay a royalty for each cubic metre exported on a costs-plus basis.

The scheme is politically sensitive since it will be of benefit to South Africa and enable the South Africans to meet their water needs into the next century more cheaply than by alternative methods. This could well provoke sharp criticism from other black African states.



## CHATTO & WINDUS



# Namibia: why Western hesitation is playing into Moscow's hands

by Edward Heath

The need to find a way of bringing Namibia independence has become one of the most important tasks for the foreign policy of the West.

In black African eyes it is an acid test of our opposition to apartheid. Many black African leaders agree privately that economic and other sanctions against South Africa are of doubtful value or even counter-productive in their effects on black political rights. Whatever else we do they will not accept that we are genuinely committed to the removal of apartheid from Africa if we continue to dither or prevaricate over this key issue.

Namibia, a huge country about four times the size of Britain but with only just over one million inhabitants, has been the subject of international attention since 1946, when the South African government refused to give up its mandate to administer it granted by the League of Nations in 1919.

The persistence of the Namibian problem over the last 35 years is now endangering the stability of the entire Southern African region. It is the cause of a bitter war between South Africa and the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), which is fighting for the independence of the territory. As SWAPO is based largely in Angola, the Namibian issue is also a source of conflict between Angola and South Africa.

This in turn covers Luanda with all the legitimacy it needs within the Third World for the continuing presence of thousands of Cuban troops on Angolan soil. As a result it provides the Soviet Union with an entrée into Southern Africa which has become more valuable to it than ever since the settlement in Zimbabwe.

The longer a settlement in Namibia is delayed the greater the danger that SWAPO will be pushed into the hands of the Soviet Union, its principal source of economic and military assistance, and the only country that stands to gain from the West's current hesitation. This would make a settlement more difficult to achieve, not only because South Africa would be increasingly able to use the Soviet threat as an alibi for obstructing the process of peacemaking but also because Moscow itself may not want a settlement — especially a settlement of western penance. It may suit its purposes very well to see the West alienated more and more from black Africa and increasingly incapable of achieving the diplomatic aims it has set itself. I must add that both the Anglican and the Roman Catholic bishops and the Moderator of the nonconformist denominations, all of whom have close contacts with SWAPO in Angola, emphasized to me that their members came largely from the Ovambo tribe which has a deeply religious Christian background. They considered that if



Cuban troops in Angola: a Namibian settlement would put pressure on Fidel Castro to withdraw them

returned to power in free elections their Christianity would exclude the adoption of Marxist and uncritically pro-Soviet policies. Namibia is strategically very important. Not only does it supply about 50 per cent of Britain's consumption of uranium for nuclear power and 18 per cent of the West's total production of that essential mineral, but it borders four countries besides Angola which are of key importance to stability on the African continent: South Africa, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Since 1977, five western powers — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — have worked as an informal "contact" group to break the deadlock over Namibia. Considerable progress has been made, but despite the more hopeful recent public statements of the South African Government, which appear to indicate that it is now ready to accept a settlement if Pretoria's concerns and those of the internal parties in Windhoek can be satisfied, independence still appears to be some way off. On a recent visit to South Africa and Namibia it became clearer to me that the reasons for the continuing absence of a settlement were not confined to obstinacy and backtracking on the part of Pretoria.

I was struck by the contrast between the determination of most of the internally-based parties to achieve independence and their failure to cooperate in achieving that aim. This paradox was all the more striking for the fact that a large number of these parties, grouped within the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and a broad Centre Group, had far from incompatible visions of what the aims of a settlement should be and how they might be achieved.

It soon emerged that the basic reason for this was that the centrist leaders in Namibia outside the DTA

feared that cooperation with it would be an electoral liability for them and their parties. There are three main reasons for this.

The first is Namibia's deteriorating economy. Agricultural production, in which over half the population of Namibia is engaged, has suffered severely because of the worst drought in 50 years; the uranium industry is in trouble because of the depressed state of the world commodity market; and the fishing industry has been damaged by prolonged over-fishing in the waters off Walvis Bay by overseas countries such as Spain, Poland and the Soviet Union.

Although none of these factors can reasonably be attributed to the DTA's record in government, the leadership is associated in the mind of the electorate with the deterioration in these sectors of the economy.

The second, and more intractable, reason for the reluctance of other moderate parties to cooperate with the DTA is that the Alliance is seen by a great part of the non-white population as the lackey of Pretoria. It is difficult to envisage how this perception can change. Not only was the DTA born out of the Turnhalle Conference, sponsored by South Africa for two years from September, 1975, it is inevitably vulnerable to South African leverage as a result of Namibia's considerable economic dependence on Pretoria and the latter's strong military presence in Namibia.

Nevertheless, the DTA is far from being a puppet of Pretoria, and tension between the two has characterized their relationship from the outset. Indeed, the DTA is a multi-party party, led by a man — Dirk Mudge — who broke away from the South West African National Party, and who is therefore regarded by many in South Africa's ruling National Party as a renegade and a traitor. In particu-

lar, Mudge is extremely wary of any kind of "internal settlement" constructed independently of the international community. Such a settlement would not only perpetuate and even deepen Namibia's dependence on South Africa; it would also do nothing to stop the fighting on her northern borders.

Third, the personal ambitions of the leaders of the 40-odd political parties thought to exist in Namibia have prevented even those parties whose views coincide closely from cooperating to achieve their common purposes. This inevitably plays into the hands of the extremists on both right and left.

It points to the next main problem which has handicapped the search for Namibian independence: the absence of any external power which is acceptable to all sides and possesses the necessary leverage to force them to compromise with one another. Britain's ability to play such a role in Zimbabwe was crucial to the success of the negotiations at Lancaster House. The western contact group, for all its prestige, lacks the legal responsibility for Namibia without which it has proved impossible to speed up the pace of negotiations.

Finally, the western contact group has been right to make it clear that it does not seek to make the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola a condition for the pursuit of a settlement in Namibia. As I explained earlier an internationally-recognized settlement to the Namibian problem is in its own right of vital interest to the West. To make it conditional on anything else would be to create an unnecessary and potentially dangerous hostage to fortune. It would strengthen the hand of the hardliners in both Pretoria and Windhoek by giving greater weight to their arguments for keeping Namibia under South African rule in order to defend her against Angola, and it would run the risk of playing directly into Soviet hands.

On the other hand an implicit link does exist between the objectives of independence for Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The attainment of the former would render the continuing presence of the Cubans in Angola far less acceptable in the eyes of world opinion and thus far more difficult for Luanda to sustain. But the converse is also true: if Namibia is not soon brought to independence and if brutal South African attacks on Angola persist, there is the danger that these very Cuban troops may become drawn increasingly into the conflict.

This is a "link" which western policy must certainly try to avert — for the Soviet Union is the only country which would really stand to gain from it.

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Ronald Butt

## Can Crosby forget the Williams record?



Mrs Williams: schools policy could stand against her abolish the assisted places.

Despite opinion poll indications that the SDP/Liberal Alliance will take Crosby from the Conservatives in the coming by-election, the seat might well resist the political charms of Mrs Shirley Williams and the allure of the "new" politics. She may find that local constituency characteristics are rather less on her side than she had supposed when she precipitately stalked her claim to the candidature without even a by-your-leave to her rather disconcerted Liberal allies.

Among both Social Democrats and Conservatives, there is little doubt that what especially persuaded Mrs Williams to bid for Crosby was the fact that it is a quite heavily Roman Catholic seat (perhaps 25 per cent of the voters) and she is, of course, a Roman Catholic.

The Roman Catholic element in this largely middle-class constituency is not however, simply derived from the Liverpool-Irish connexion — important though that is in the working-class margin of the constituency, where the Catholic vote has traditionally inclined to Labour. Whether Labour's Bennis candidate will lose much of this vote to Mrs Williams is anyone's guess.

Elsewhere in the constituency, however, much of the Roman Catholic vote is of the kind that descends directly from pre-reformation Catholicism, which survived more strongly in that part of England than elsewhere. To this section of the electorate, Mrs Williams's appeal (as to many others in Crosby who might be tempted to vote for her to teach Mrs Thatcher's lesson) might be counteracted by her ministerial and political record.

It was under Mrs Williams's tenure of the Department of Education that three prominent schools in the area, St Mary's (Catholic) and two Merchant Taylors' schools (one for boys, one for girls) were deprived of direct grant status. Many families in the area have always been proud of their scholastic achievement and have relied on (and on other direct grant schools outside the constituency) to provide a high quality academic education cheaply.

Mrs Williams forced them to become independent, to survive. Each new intake of 25 to 30 children from poor families under the Government's means-tested assisted places scheme. However, not content with having obliged a large number of other local families to pay much more expensively for their children, at these schools than they would have done in direct grant days, Mrs Williams and her party now threaten to

unpire of last resort in a constitutional crisis.

Dr Owen's threat is also a breach of the fundamental principle of our constitution that the Queen's government must be carried on, and that the duty of parties, and of individuals acting together in the House of Commons is to see that it can be carried on. They do this when an overall majority for a single party is lacking, either by creating a majority for a coalition or by tolerating a minority government (usually by the largest single party) for the time being.

Such a government can be brought down if it acts unacceptably to the majority but it must be given a fair crack of the whip within these constraints to give a new parliament at least some short life before the electors are asked to vote again. It is quite unreasonable for any one party (especially if it were the smallest) to put a pistol to the head of the Queen and the constitution by saying that no government can be allowed except on SDP terms.

If the SDP found it impossible in such circumstances to enter a coalition, its duty would be to allow the largest party to form a government and when that government had enjoyed a reasonable life (which might be six months but not six weeks) the Prime Minister would have the right to advise a dissolution and a new election to seek a new verdict from the people.

Dr Owen is rather given to overstating his case, and he will have to be careful that he does not prick his own balloon. The SDP enjoys much public goodwill because of its attitudes, and people are prepared to accept the idea of moderation until such time as the new party had been able to produce some firm policies, which is not yet the case. Last weekend, Dr Owen claimed not only that the Alliance is the "most powerful political force in the country" but that it is a "new party that has arisen to match the extraordinary political situation." There is, however, nothing new about the leading Social Democrats. They are old familiar faces who once tried and failed to make social democratic policies work from inside the Labour Party, and now try to make the same policies work in a new setting. It is hard to discern a "new" thought in anything they have said so far.

If Mrs Thatcher (or Mr Foot, if it comes to that) heads the largest party after the next election, and Dr Owen's ultimatum is delivered to the Queen, Mrs Thatcher (or Mr Foot) will have one simple answer: to accept the invitation to form a government and stay in office so long as the House of Commons does not bring it down. The other opposition party, Labour or Tory, should not connive at an immediate SDP vote of censure.

If, however, the Alliance does bring down the government almost immediately for lack of a PR bill, the Prime Minister, even after a fortnight, should seek to obtain a dissolution. The SDP could then see if it could afford the cost of another election in the hope of an outright majority.

What would be intolerable would be to allow the Alliance to make a monkey out of the constitution in order to contrive an electoral system designed to perpetuate the hegemony of the centre which would then have power to decide which of the other parties it would admit to a share of government.

If, of course, the Alliance were to get an overall majority itself, it would then be perfectly entitled to introduce proportional representation. It would be interesting to see whether, if it enjoyed a landslide victory, it would still want to.

## How the crunch came for the compulsive crusader

You do not need a number to find Tony Smythe's rambling family house in Finsbury Park, you simply follow the dog in the window. They have been there for more than 25 years in support of one cause or another, and the latest, "Nuclear Power — No Thanks!" rests beside a CND symbol, testifying to the persistence of a pacifism which has put him in prison three times, once as a conscientious objector to military service and twice as a result of non-violent demonstrations.

Now at 43 one of Britain's most experienced pressure group organizers, Smythe has just created his own bombshell by resigning after eight years as director of the mental health charity, Mind, which has put him in the staff union. This could be written off as insignificant but in the voluntary service world it is an event of considerable importance for three reasons.

First, it reflects the considerable financial pressures felt by some voluntary organizations at a time when national policy is to encourage the volunteers to undertake more of the welfare responsibilities previously met by the state.

Mind ended its last financial year with a deficit of £50,000 after breaking even satisfactorily for three years. This year it may lose more than £100,000. This is not a result of reckless spending for it has been cutting back for 18 months. The problem is loss of income.

Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, confirms Tony Smythe's experience that while Exchequer grants have kept up with inflation, donations from the public are falling. Disaster appeals and one-offs such as the BBC's Blue Peter Christmas appeal are raising more money than ever before, but, says Hinton, "the losers are

the unpopular causes whose need is secure core income year in and year out. Mind is one of those."

Financial pressures inevitably create insecurity and insecurity brings out the worst in people, even those who work for charities. Mind's staff, convinced that some of their number would be casualties of further cuts, decided this week to withdraw their labour from some of the charity's work. Smythe argued they should wait until a review of options was carried out in December and said that unless they abandoned their stance he would resign. They wouldn't, he did.

"While I can understand the Mind staff's concern, such action by a union within a voluntary organization fills me with foreboding," says Nicholas Hinton. "There is a potential tragedy for voluntary organizations in the growth of union activity within them. They have al-

ways offered a flexibility and a spirit so different from the traditional inflexible structures existing in industry and in the bureaucracy, and in their management staff relationships have always been informal and strengthened by commitment to the cause."

It is, of course, a fact that for many years society exploited its volunteers by demanding that they not only give long hours and great energy to their work but also settle for low pay without security. No fair-minded person would deny the need for more progressive attitudes. Whether the union road is the one for workers in charities to take is another matter.

The third cause for concern is the removal from the mental health field of its most talented and seasoned campaigners just when he is needed most. Smythe came to Mind in 1973 from a success at the National Council for Civil Liberties where he

effectively promoted the whole concept of individual rights.

He had previously worked in pacifist movements and even at the NCCL was accustomed to being surrounded by younger radicals in jumpers and jeans. Many in the voluntary world wondered how he would adjust to the conservatism of the traditional middle class, middle-aged and grey-haired world.

He adjusted surprisingly well and Mind's achievement over the past few years has been to overcome generations of prejudice towards the mentally ill and handicapped and gain acceptance for policies intended to enable them to live in the community instead of being locked up in outdated mental institutions.

Because he has promoted his causes while being self-effacing himself, Smythe has usually only made the headlines personally when attacked, as he was recently in the House of Commons by

William Van Straubenzee, who sought to argue that Smythe had communist sympathies and was manipulating Mind for sinister ends. In fact the campaigner has never belonged to a political party and in some respects is moderate to conservative in his approach.

In keeping with his pacifism is a belief in persuasion by argument and his present attitude is partly caused by his dislike of exerting authority. His image is of a radical because many of the causes he has advocated were ahead of their time and unwelcome to the authorities. Many are not taken for granted.

He is now a major figure in voluntary service and one Mind really cannot do without. It is to be hoped they will still attempt to achieve reconciliation.

Des Wilson

The author was the Director of Shelter from 1967 to 1971.

### The official gaps in the MIS story

In the wake of the Blunt and Long saga I can reveal that a secret official wartime history of MIS does exist — but that it makes no mention of either man. I understand that the work was completed recently by Anthony Simkins, deputy director of MIS at the time of his retirement in 1971. Simkins's account has been seen by only a very limited circle of Cabinet Office officials and senior intelligence officers and is to be consigned to the archives.

Simkins was of course closely involved in the negotiations to give both Blunt and Long immunity. Apparently, he left them out of his account because, at the time, he did not know who would see his report and the existence of both spies was then top secret. It is surely ironical (to put it no higher) that the official and secret histories contain so many "gaps" when compared with the unofficial ones, like Nigel West's MIS: 1909-1945.

### Numbers game

At 42 Professor John Kingman — who today takes over as chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council — is the youngest academic to be appointed to this most senior of administrative jobs in British science. He is also unique in being a mathematician and is in fact a perfect example of the adage that

brilliant mathematicians' bloom early.

He took his first degree at Pembroke, Cambridge, in 1960; he did research in Oxford, then back to Cambridge and, by the age of 26, was professor of mathematics at Sussex. At the age of 32 he had been made a Fellow of the Royal Society and had been awarded his present chair at Oxford.

Young and fit though he is, Professor Kingman will probably need all our sympathy in his new post. His predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Allen, during his five year stint, has had to oversee an era of stagnation in the council's spending of £150m a year to support the bulk of research in the natural sciences.

Times are likely to get even harder, with rumours circulating that since taking over the Department of Education and Science, Sir Keith Joseph is looking for cuts that include the "science vote" from which research money comes.

### Tut - tut

The theft of treasures from the tombs of the Pharaohs has now got so bad that the Egyptian government is to seek assistance from Unesco in a bid to stamp out the illegal traffic. Grave robbers have even taken to removing precious wall paintings from burial chambers at Luxor.

These have included a relief from the 3,200-year-old temple of Pharaoh Amenhotep III and wall paintings from the last resting place of Hur-min, a royal scribe to

### THE TIMES DIARY



The Indian tribes of British Columbia are coming to London in 10 days to supplement the Westminster lobby.

Canadian provincial governments which are opposed to Mr Pierre Trudeau's package for "bringing home" the Canadian constitution.

While talks between the provincial premier and Mr Trudeau continue in Ottawa with the object of finding a compromise, the native or original peoples of Canada seem determined to continue their protests.

If Mr Trudeau could achieve a "consensus", most MPs would breathe a sigh of relief and the Bill endorsing the Canadian package would go through without much opposition. But the Indians, the Eskimos and the Métis (half breeds) maintain that they will

still have a grievance. They claim that their rights laid down in treaties made with the original colonists are not properly safeguarded.

To attract attention the Indians from British Columbia intend to hold a "potlatch" ceremony at Central Hall, Westminster, on November 16. In their advance notice to British MPs, who are all invited, they say: "Potlatch, which was banned in British Columbia for nearly 75 years... is an event rich in ceremony; ancestral songs and dances, oratory, and a giving-away of traditional objects to those they wish to honour."

At potlatch ceremonies, Indian chiefs used to give away most of their property to gain popularity and respect. The chiefs may not realize it but that could pose problems for British MPs. There are certain conventions about receiving benefits for political action.

one of the kings of the New Dynasty (1580-1085 BC).

The Egyptians are concerned that the relaxation in trading restrictions with the West after the October 1973 war have helped the thieves smuggle their plunder out of the country to be sold to unscrupulous museums in America and Europe.

Dr Ibrahim Fawzi, cultural counsellor at the Egyptian Embassy in London, told me: "There is not a thorough system of maintenance so a relief may be taken without its absence being noticed for some time. It is easy then to get it out of the country."

One moment, Sir Arnold, I'll just ask you chairman to switch down his CB radio...



### Where am I?

Retired miner Joseph Bell had the shock of his life when an ornament he has had on his bedroom dressing table for more than three years suddenly came to life. Mr Bell aged 74, stood dumbstruck as the ornament crawled off across his fridge top. The object, a highly polished sea snail shell stuck on top of an oyster and another shell, had stood on the table since a friend bought the cluster as a souvenir

from a seaside shop in Skegness exactly three years and three months ago.

The snail was accidentally knocked off its base and Bell's wife asked him to mend it. "I put it on top of the fridge and blow me the little fellow crawled along the top and went down the side. He gave me a bit of a shock. I can tell you the knock must have wakened it up after all that time. It beats me how it lived so long with nothing to eat and never moving."

Bell, of Langley Mills, Notts, was so amazed that he put the creature in a paper bag overnight ready to take to his local pub the next day to show his pals. But the snail was so hungry after its marathon habitation that it munched through a good part of the paper bag. He gave it a slap up meal of brussels sprout leaves and took it to Nottingham's Trent Polytechnic for examination. An expert at the college, Dr Christopher Neil, said: "It is a white-lipped snail that lives on the seashore and browses on seaweed. It is definitely alive. I poked it and it came out of its shell."

### Lennon's life

John Lennon is to be the next subject for biographer Albert Goldman, whose decline-and-fall study of Elvis Presley is a U.S. best seller. Two American publishers, Morrow and Avon, are to pay about \$1m. for the book, despite the fact that they are not expecting revelations anywhere near as sordid as the drug dependency that Goldman attri-

butes to Presley. They have reached for their cheque books solely on his reputation and on the basis of a letter of intent from Goldman.

Goldman, who has written a book which contains a lot of concrete information except that he is not going to seek cooperation from the surviving Beatles, or from Yoko Ono.

Minna, who is due in London next month for the publication of his book, will do most of his research in America. He interviewed Lennon three or four times and was, in his agent's words, "hooked to the Maxam avant-garde that Yoko Ono inhabited before she met Lennon and in which she immersed him." He plans to spend at most six months, perhaps as little as two, researching Lennon's background in Britain.

### What Bliss

The entrance to Sir Edward Elgar's birthplace, at Broadheath, Worcester, has been decorated, I understand, with the command Phase BOULTE the gate in recognition of Sir Adrian's doughty advocacy of the great composer. This could be catching, as in "Ring" (Richard Wagner), "Beware of the frog" (Lord Grady), "Cave Carmen" (Georges Bizet).

### Count to four

This explains a lot in the latest issue of the *Soviet Military Review* the section on "Physical Culture and Sport" includes "Training in Grenade Throwing".

Peter Watson











## THE ARTS

## Paperbacks

## Marvellous Macaulay

They Were Defeated, by Rose Macaulay (Oxford, £2.95)

Anybody snobbish enough to look down his or her nose on historical fiction should dip their snout into this, Rose Macaulay's only historical novel, her own favourite among her books, and a forerunner of her masterpiece *The Towers of Trebizond*. He will not take it out again until he has finished it. That witty, learned, and enchanting lady was, as usual, in about the difficulty for a clever woman of being in love. It was a conflict she lived through in her life.

Rose did not make things easy for herself in this book. She did her considerable best to make use of her characters in conversation, and words, phrases, or idioms that were not demonstrably used at the time in which they lived. These years just before the Civil War, and just after, when some of the playboys and bohemians were speaking, I had to reach repeatedly for my OED. But the dialogue only once rings false, the brief appearance of a Highland laird who will not hand his wheesht, but makes his possession a wee bity mummert.

The central action takes place at Cambridge, that nest of eagles and soaring birds from Cromwell and Milton to Herrick and Henry More. Rose makes no concessions. She does not translate the gobble of Latin or the vernacular of seventeenth-century letters. But she manages to make the furious political, ecclesiastical, and academic ferment of the period intelligible and credible. As always she is marvellously readable and lively. The romantic antiquarian of *Pleasure of Ruins* is, as you would expect, impeccable on the characters, architecture, and curriculum of Cambridge of the period.

Her irrepressible intellectual women with ambiguous, hermaphroditic names. Julian Conybeare (the maiden name of Dame Rose's mother) has a poet. Her head is crammed with quotations. She is a darling. But why can't the young men and women talk together reasonably, of life and philosophy and books and such, as if they were of the same gender? Why not indeed?

Julian has the misfortune to fall into love with a difficult love with John Cleveland, the royalist poet, whose work in real life was extravagantly full of metaphorical conceits, and whose head was evidently full of contemporary notions about woman's place: on her back beneath him. Julian's tragedy moves in parallel with the impeachment and execution of the Earl of Strafford, Black Tom.

If you want to grumble, and I don't, you could say that the final fictional climax is a bit too convenient and dramatic to be true. They weren't really defeated. Learning and innocence, excellence and even Cambridge will always recover from the zealots and yahoos. Herrick's verses live. It is a very good novel because, although exceedingly historical, it is about real people who matter and about living issues.

Philip Howard

## Pornography protests

*Pornography and Silence*, by Susan Griffin (The Women's Press, £4.75). *Pornography: Men Possessing Women*, by Andrea Dworkin (The Women's Press, £4.75).

In the prologue to *Pornography and Silence*, Susan Griffin invites her readers to consider six famous lives — those of the writers Kate Chopin, the painter Francis Bacon, the Marquis de Sade, Anne Frank, a man called Lawrence Singleton who raped a young woman and cut off her arms, and Marilyn Monroe. The tragedies inherent in each, she says, were caused "not so much by nature as by the decisions of a mind we shall call pornography". *Pornography and Silence* is an attempt to analyse such a mind, to understand how it works, why it needs to humiliate, degrade and reduce. In the case of the painter, Susan Griffin has covered a great deal of ground, from early Christianity to the Nazi massacres, from Victorian pornography novels to American "snuff films".

She makes no move to disguise her own viewpoint. Susan Griffin is a feminist and she finds pornography repellent and harmful, something written for men and by men "according to male language and a male ethos". But it is the wider definition that really interests her — and that she conveys with knowledge and understanding, that of pornography's connection with expectations and upbringing, with pain and prostitution.

From the beginning she sets out, using her cast of examples, to disprove a number of myths. Pornography is not, she says, part of a move towards sexual or any other liberation: it is its antithesis. Nor is it, in the case of the teaching of the church, for "perdition, sin and hell haunt the pornography". The result is an entertaining and readable book, rich in reference and evidence, if slightly over-written in style.

In *Pornography: Men Possessing Women*, Andrea Dworkin takes a fiercer stand. Her interest lies in power, the power of men over women in pornography, the fact that for women it is a world dominated, used and despised and that "men are the army; penises and their symbolic representation are the weapons; terror is the means; violence the so-called sex". Inside this is a good example of the writer, well plotted and readable book. A deeply, carefully, researched story set in India at the time of the Mutiny, horrifically realistic as it is in the parts where realism is necessary, it is nevertheless a very romantic novel.

It is easy enough, perhaps, to make the past seem romantic; but there are some writers skilled enough to tackle modern themes without too much cynicism too. Catherine Ross's *The Colours of the Night* (to be paperbacked in March) is a good example of the well-written, well plotted and readable book. A deeply, carefully, researched story set in India at the time of the Mutiny, horrifically realistic as it is in the parts where realism is necessary, it is nevertheless a very romantic novel.

These are not the first books by feminists on pornography. If they differ it is in their interpretations, blighly individual to each writer. But whatever their thesis the point behind both books is a valid one, and one that can bear repeating: that all derogatory attitudes towards women — jokes, advertising — should be made to wither away, and that pornography is the hardest attitude of all.

## Romantics

The Romantic Novel is in trouble. Yes, I know the literary novel is too. Almost every kind of novel, except those of violent action, is having a hard time from the recession. But the romantic novel is being attacked from a different, more alarming, direction. From within, one might say.

The first to arrive were the so-called "romantic histori-

gible and credible. As always she is marvellously readable and lively. The romantic antiquarian of *Pleasure of Ruins* is, as you would expect, impeccable on the characters, architecture, and curriculum of Cambridge of the period.

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Philip Howard

## Dirk Bogarde, man of letters

## Interview



Dirk Bogarde: feeling closer to books than to films

Dirk Bogarde is an infrequent visitor to London now. He no longer cares greatly for the city and prefers to spend his time in his home in Farnham. He did, though, slip in a few days ago to keep a date on the Russell Harty television programme. Bogarde has reason to be grateful to Russell Harty. Without him contact might not have been made with Chaz and Windus, for whom the actor has written two books of autobiography and a brace of novels, the most recent of which, *Voices in the Garden*, has spent the last month on the fiction bestseller list. Surprisingly, on their latest television encounter Harty made no reference to the debt; perhaps he was being modest, or perhaps he simply forgot.

The seed of the Bogarde connection was sown in the mind of Miss Nina Smallwood, managing director of Chatto, some years ago when she was spending a weekend with friends in the country. Miss Smallwood is not known in the publishing business as a television addict nor does she have the reputation of being a great football fan. So she was not greatly pleased that Saturday evening to be confronted with *Match of the Day*. If they had to look at TV, she pleaded with her hosts, could they please watch something else.

A switch of channels brought Dirk Bogarde deep in conversation with Russell Harty. Miss Smallwood was captivated by Bogarde's skill as a raconteur and reckoned that if he wrote with the fluency he spoke, Chatto could have a new author on their books. So much she announced at the editors' conference the next Monday and the search for Bogarde began. He naturally knew nothing of the effect he had created.

"The reason for appearing on *The Russell Harty Show* was an attempt to write a book," says Bogarde. "I had just completed *The Night Porter*. We had no English distributor and the producer had been trying to sell it as an erotic picture, which it certainly was not. The programme was well received and we spent the whole of it talking about the film. Then, some months later, came this letter from

Chatto asking if I would be interested in writing my autobiography. As it happened, I had some of the raw material to hand.

"I have always been a compulsive letter writer. It began in the war when I was called up. I promised my father, who was then Art Editor of *The Times*, that I would write to him every week. I honoured that bond. These dispatches developed into a kind of journal about my life, although they have now all been destroyed.

"The second vital correspondence was with an American lady, who had chanced on a magazine photograph of me in an English magazine. That lady was the literary mentor, she criticized my style and corrected my language. And yet we never even spoke. Once in New

York I was on the point of ringing up her New England number, but I then felt that the convention we had set ourselves should be observed.

"When the invitation came from Chatto, the first three chapters of the autobiography had been written — for her. But she had died before I could post them.

Bogarde is reluctant to describe himself as a writer, although he half embarked on that career when he published a poem in the *Times Literary Supplement* at the age of 19. "Not my father's influence, whatever anyone may say," he has spent quite a lot of time sinking with the film scripts he had to learn. In particular he contributed to *Victim* Janet Green, the credited scriptwriter, apparently had no objection to her words being altered. "Some of the

lines in my earlier films were terrible and one could but improve them. Sometimes I think that the first script I had with real weight was when we filmed *The Doctor's Dilemma*, but audiences all over the country went expecting to see another sequence of *Doctor in the House* and were disappointed." So perhaps Dirk Bogarde should be dubbed a Renaissance Man?

"Renaissance Man? What does that mean?" Remember that I ran away to become an actor and never had a proper education. I'm an actor and I also write books. I draw and design my dustjackets, but not at all well. Graham Sutherland once said to me that I might one day do something quite good, but it would not be in painting. He described me as the visual equivalent of a copy writer. Well, I can do hollyhocks and sunflowers and that is about it.

He admits, though, to feeling closer to his books than to any of the multitude of films he has made and he does pay attention to the literary critics. "In the cinema you are reviewed by those who cannot act; the notices on the book pages are written by those whose business it is with words. It is the difference between the practitioner and the non-practitioner. Adverse reviews do not hurt — I got over that long ago in films where I've been hurt too much and too often — but there is no pretending that they do not disappoint.

"What pleases me about the book trade is the way one is welcomed into it without resentment. A writer turning up on a film set would get a very frosty reception. But here we all are at — Niven, Ustinov, More, Susan Hampshire, Jackie Collins — and no-one objects."

Perhaps then Mr Bogarde's passport will one day read "Author"? "I confess to making a slight move in that direction a few days ago when I had to go and register as a foreign resident at the local town hall. I added the word 'Environneur' and the heading 'Profession'. In France, actors are considered to be a very low form of life, but as a writer you immediately move into quite a different social category." John Higgins

## Opera

## The force of destiny

## Cardiff New Theatre

With its pungent, robust choral scenes, *La forza del destino* has long seemed obvious repertoire material for the Welsh National Opera, whose chorus has always been its pride and treasure. As music, for intimate as well as crowd scenes, is superbly inventive in any case, fully mature in style, dating as it does from his return to operatic activity after a period of retirement.

Stage productions anywhere are few and far between, if only because the opera is expensive and mechanically complicated. In Wales, since the war we have seen one by Carl Ebert for Glyndebourne, one by Sam Wana-maker at Covent Garden and one at the Coliseum by Colin Graham. WNO's production first shown in Cardiff on Tuesday, is the work of a man of abundant ideas about music, drama, spectacle and social comment.

The approach of Herz, perfectly serious and impressive in the monastic scene of Leonora and the Father Superior, controlled farce in the soup-kitchen episode (Nicholas Follwell a strong Melitone), is typified in the second scene, the tavern where Leonora, on the run, avoids meeting her brother Carlos during a candlelit supper. She is seen inside in her room; he, and the others, are outside in the courtyard common departure from the stage directions. Carlos constantly tries to enter the inn, vainly until the end, when Leonora has fled with the aid of Trabucco and Preziosilla.

Verdi's Mayor in charge of supper is properly made the innkeeper, a silent role in the original. The scruffy appearance of the crowd contrasts violently with the decorous dress of the first scene, and with Carlos' smart leather costume in the tavern; he is obviously an outsider. The passing pilgrims are exaggerated into something like candidates for an *Autodafé* to sharpen the contrast. Carlos' narration, "Son Pereda" has its text changed to avoid his deception in favour of truth and anonymity (Andrew Porter's English version is the basis of the production).

When bedtime comes, the crowd does down in the courtyard. It is all rougher and more realistic than in the libretto, but does not go against the music, indeed matches it uncommonly closely, except perhaps for the dapper bit of "Son Pereda", at odds with the new narration, and with Norman Phillips' overly gruculent Carlos' dry and rouged voice, a sulky pout forever on his lips.

It was said that Verdi's



Moises Parker as Alvaro: heroic yet touching

First St Petersburg version of the opera would be used, as performed concert-fashion at this year's Proms. In the event, only the ending reverts from the familiar Milan revision, replacing the lovely final trio (rather sentimental, Herz believes) by the original chorus of monks and villagers. Even so, Alvaro does not throw himself from the cliff, but remains agonized at the centre of the stage, surrounded by cries of "Misericordia!"

"That the intention is unforgotten even moralistic, may be deduced from the backdrop of the apocalyptic horseman, Death. Claire Powell's provocative, dramatic, catchy Proscilla leads these revels with cogent gutters-stardom.

The insane preoccupation of the Calatrava family with its implacable code of honour, and the heroes and villains involved therein are not swamped by Herz's emphasis on the activity of the mob. Don Garrard's Father Superior brings serene goodness to his scenes and an authoritative presence. Moises Parker, a handsome British black tenor, looks nothing like an Inca but nobly represents the victim of the Calatrava's racial prejudice, and sings Alvaro's music with a heroic commitment and touching naturalness that minimize his technical shortcomings.

Elizabeth Vaughan, as Leonora, contributed some rough and ill-tuned singing, but bestowed the ensembles with the power and radiance of a heroine, and wore boyish costume to admiration. Verdi's ardent inspiring score, in the capable, fervent charge of Richard Armstrong, kept ears alert and appreciative throughout an evening which seemed shorter than the clock declared. WNO will bring this *Force of Destiny* to London next April.

William Mann

## Concerts

## Beauty out of newness

## LSO/Abbado

## Festival Hall

The Brendel/Abbado crash course in the evolution of the Beethoven piano concerto, has, alas, come to an end. On Tuesday night the Emperor Concerto stood triumphantly atop the podium, the programme begging no comparison other than in retrospect with its fellows or with a contemporary symphony.

And those in the audience who had caught new sounds, or experienced new ideas in Alfred Brendel's performance of the earlier concertos could not have been disappointed by the night's performance, as much a summation of Brendel's interpretative explorations as the concert itself is.

One was, in fact, aware more of the soil out of which this last concerto grew than of the extraordinary power of any new growth: the first movement's energies were held in taut classical equilibrium, though there were times when the minimalist detail of much of the key-board playing was not answered by equally fine perceptions in the orchestra. Neither were they as sharp in their responses to Brendel's fiercely demanding nervous energy in the last movement.

## A Lutyens premiere

## Lontano

## St John's, Smith Square

The New Macnaghten Concerts on Tuesday night opened a series of four recitals to trumpet half a century of varying fortunes but continuous enthusiasm in the promotion of contemporary English music, from Britten and Tippett in the '50s to Cuckson and Lefant in the '80s. Quite properly the programme paid special homage to a composer who in her own music joins those generations and who has been associated with the Macnaghten concerts throughout their history: Elizabeth Lanyens.

Maybe a Lutyens premiere these days is no great cause for comment; she has become quite extraordinarily prolific, and *Rapprochement* for horn, harp and two guitars, her Opus 149, held few surprises in its dexterity, its steady pace and its perfectly clear shape. But chances to hear her earlier music are rare, indeed, and keen anticipation was well rewarded by the performance of her first chamber concerto of 1940 by Lontano, playing very well throughout this concert, under Lionel Friend.

The Lutyens concert,

They have had a strenuous few weeks and the strain is beginning to show.

But the dust between timpani and piano just before the end epitomized a character in the performance that alchemized the playing, magicking even its imperfections into a thing of interpretative beauty. As if taking the cue in anticipation from the suspended tension of the wonderful link between second and third movements, Brendel concentrated into the second movement his special sense of searching out as many ways as possible of suspending time through the hallowing of each cell of sound, so that we, and surely the orchestra as well, are made to feel part of a private and unpredictable process of creation.

A summation of a different nature was presented after the interval in Verdi's *Four Sacred Pieces*, his last published works. In the sense of distant wisdom and recollection that breathes through even the most vividly imagined and dramatic moments, Verdi seem to be showing us the other side of the *Falstaff* coin, offering the religious complement to the secular wisdom that saw the world as a joke and all men born fools. The London Symphony Chorus emphasized the otherworldliness of the work even at times at the expense of its full, earthy humanity, particularly in the unaccompanied

women's parts. Their treble-line timbres, while showing off admirably controlled diction and pitch, quavered a little for lack of support at entries and never quite lifted the line forcefully enough at climax points. But the choir's wide, strong range of vocal timbres was exploited to the full in the "Te Deum" held by Abbado within the even tempo that Verdi required and resplendent with spatial effects that more than once seemed to turn concert hall into cathedral.

Hilary Finch

## Television

## Bosom baloney

BBC 2's *The Borgias* did not really claim its publicity to be history and in vision does not have much claim to be drama either. It is more a salacious setting for pope grope — just a load of bosoms, backsides and baloney. Still not everyone may realize that, though the Borgias were not suitable cases for canonization, they were not quite what they are painted here.

Those whose interest is aroused and who cannot believe their eyes should trek to the local library for the facts. Not everyone, unfortunately, will be so sceptical and the BBC will have something to answer for if Pope John Paul on his visit next year hears some mystifying shouts of "What about the Borgias then?" It's hardly an appropriate scene-setter.

With six episodes to go the Ten Commandments are in tatters and one is left to wonder what possible variations there can be, particularly of transgressions of the fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth.

Last night found Lucrezia in a nunnery awaiting the birth of her father's child (dubious history, this) and asking brother Cesar to survive her. He, having killed brother Juan (doubtful history) in the previous episode under the mistaken notion that Juan was to blame for his sister's predicament was taken aback — one can imagine — not merely because of this error or judgment but because he was, understandably, doubtful about the validity of his absolutism.

Meanwhile, back at the Vatican, Big Daddy Borgia (Adolfo Celi) was put out every time he is in this condition we get big close-ups of his nose, which is truly remarkable but wearsome after a time.

On this showing the Borgias would have been better even for Nottingham Social Services whose work we were invited to look at again in BBC 1's *All Those Hard Luck Stories*. This third of the four-part series, *Family Matters*, dealt with two cases: one where a boy is put in care by his family; the other where a boy absconds from care with family connivance. Two complex cases and all in 30 minutes. My doubts about this series remain. It invites judgments on too little evidence and an identification of minors continues to nag.

Dennis Hackett

● Jean-Pierre Bonnefous will choreograph the Metropolitan Opera's new production of Stravinsky's *Le Sacre du Printemps*.

The work will have its premiere on December 3 as part of a triple bill of Stravinsky works which also includes *Le Rossignol* and *Edipus Rex*, being presented by the Metropolitan in honour of the composer's centenary.

Mr Bonnefous, who will be making his Metropolitan debut, joined the New York City Ballet as a principal dancer in 1970 and first choreographed for that company in 1978.

## Tate Gallery

Millbank London SW1

## Patrick Caulfield

28 October - 3 January 1982



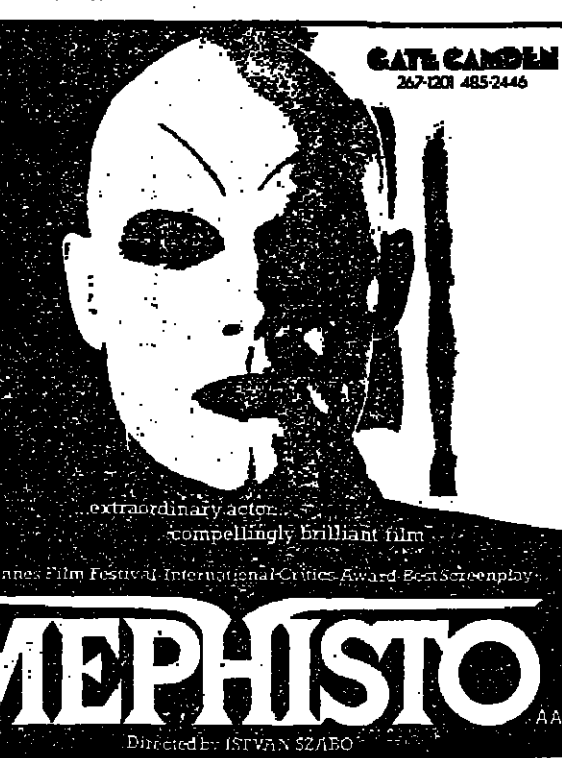
Girl on a Terrace, 1971 Private Collection

Admission 60p

Joint Admission with Nicolas de Stael Exhibition £1

Monday - Saturday 10-6 Sunday 2-6

Recorded information 01-821 7128



Mephisto, 1971 Private Collection

Admission 60p

Joint Admission with Nicolas de Stael Exhibition £1

Monday - Saturday 10-6 Sunday 2-6

Recorded information 01-821 7128



## Stock Exchange Prices

# Quieter tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct. 26. Dealings End, Nov 6: § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 16  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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## The Queen's Speech

# Offer of 'BP solution' to avert gas break-up

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British Gas, a principal target of the Whitehall privatisation plan, has tonight strongly challenged the Government's offer of an alternative course which would preserve the structure of the organisation.

The corporation, in a detailed policy statement endorsed by its entire board in response to the ending of its monopoly outlined in the Queen's Speech, said that it saw no business or economic reason for breaking its present integrated structure.

Its alternative, which ministers will be invited to consider, is a so-called "BP solution" under which the equity would include a private sector holding and a Government stake.

"If Government policy requires the recruitment of private capital, consideration should perhaps be given to the introduction of a shareholding in the integrated corporation rather than risking the piecemeal break-up of an economic structure which has a proven record of success," British Gas said.

Sir Denis Rooke, the corporation's chairman, who has vigorously contested the plans to sell and has opposed the sale of its oil interests and the ending of its monopoly in gas supplies, will shortly begin discussions with Ministers on the proposed legislation.

The statement, the first detailed public response by British Gas since the break-up plan was announced last month, by Sir Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, and the suggested "BP solution" is particularly significant.

It is the first time that British Gas has suggested this option although it has been advocated in the past by former chairmen, including Sir Henry Jones. Privately, executives admit that the concept has received only preliminary study but close investigations will be undertaken.

The board attacked Mr. Lawson's claim that the alleged shortage of gas stemmed from its buying riphas and said that the shortages had resulted from fuel assets switching from oil to gas after the Iranian revolution, which led to oil shortages and price increases.

It acknowledged that technical difficulties in extracting gas from the Shell-Esso Brent field meant that supplies from that source — initially 350m cubic feet a day — would not begin until next year, three years later than planned.

"Despite the flight from oil, the corporation has not only satisfied virtually all the outstanding demand from industrial customers to whom a gas supply is essential for their processes, but has supplied an additional 500,000 domestic customers," British Gas said.

It strongly defended its marketing policy which, it claimed, was fully consistent with a conservationist approach to energy utilization, and emphasized that the strengths of an integrated industry, especially its flexibility during emergencies like that of a week ago when a third of Britain's natural gas supplies were halted by a strike on the Frigg field, would be a key element in the forthcoming talks.

## Playboy's admiral in line for £450,000

By Philip Robinson

Admiral Sir John Treacher, head of Playboy for 36 days before the group decided to sell out to Trident Television, is expected to collect a £400,000 golden handshake.

He was appointed on August 1 to replace the flamboyant £200,000-a-year Mr. Victor Lowman, who was sacked in April and whose golden handshake from Playboy is estimated at £340,000.

Meanwhile Playboy is understood to be having talks with Mecca, part of Sir Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan Group about buying the six bingo halls, the residue of the Playboy empire after Trident, takes the casinos and betting shops for £15m.

The purchase is not conditional on the current appeals by Playboy against the removal of its gaming licences for the Playboys Club in Park Lane and the Clermont Club in Berkeley Square.

Opposition to the group's third London casino, the Victoria, will be heard after the appeals are completed.

There was a suggestion yesterday that Trident's share price should be suspended on the stock market while the appeal was being heard. But it will be going to court last night, up to a new peak of 58p.

In New York, Playboy's share price gained a further 50 cents, making a two-day rise of \$1 to \$7.25.



Lift-off for an airship Advent card.

## Russians 'eased out' of greetings card market

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

"Diplomatic pressure" has eased the Russians out of the British greetings card market, according to Mr. Bob Gaymer-Jones, president of the Greetings Card and Calendar Association.

The Russians have been taking an 8 per cent slice out of the market over the past two years, but Bristol card makers were displaying their widest Christmas smiles yesterday in London at the prospect of increased sales as the share from the Soviet card was snatched.

Average price of a Christmas card rises from 7p to 9p this year — a 28 per cent increase — which should mean sales estimated at £224m showing a value rise of 14 per cent. Volume sales should be up 18m to 1.752m, a 1 per cent rise following last year's 4 per cent increase.

Sales of calendars are also healthy while earlier this year seasonal cards like Valentines, Easter and Mother's and Father's Day rose 10 per cent in volume to 65m. Last year these sales were up 13 per cent.

Average price of non-Christmas cards, which account for 23 per cent of the market, rose 2p this year to 25p.

The industry, which employs 10,000 workers, has virtually shrugged off the recession.

But the 30 members of the Association — dominated by four companies which account for about 65 per cent of the market — have their problems.

Mr. Gaymer-Jones, who is head of J. Arthur Dixon, the Isle of Wight card manufacturer that is part of the Dickinson Robinson Group (DRG), warned that a possible trimming of the industry's 12,000 new Christmas designs a year as an economy measure combined with a tendency for less retail space for cards could lead to price increases.

The British makers of postcards, which rely on them entirely for their production, are also under pressure from imports, particularly from Spain but also Italy and Israel.

## Sainsbury profits top £42m

By Peter Wilson-Smith

J. Sainsbury, the High Street supermarket chain, has confirmed to win group of 2,800 new jobs because of growth.

Seven supermarkets had been opened during the first half and another 10 stores were planned in the second half.

Sainsbury's sales rose by 24 per cent to £366m, a time when national food sales have been broadly static.

The half-year dividend has been raised by 44 per cent to 4.66p gross. Current cost profits showed a rise from £30.8m to £42.5m before tax.

The good results fuelled speculation of an impending merger with British Home Stores, whose shares jumped 10p to 129p yesterday. But both Sainsbury and BHS are firmly denied to be merged.

The two groups are linked through their joint venture in Savacentre hypermarkets.

Sainsbury said that in the last six months its staff strength had risen by 64 per cent, compared to a gain of 2,800 new jobs because of growth.

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The half-year dividend has been raised by 44 per cent to 4.66p gross. Current cost profits showed a rise from £30.8m to £42.5m before tax.

## NEB has £14.2m half-year loss

By Our Industrial Editor

The National Enterprise Board (NEB), charged by the Government with stimulating high technology industries, recorded an operating loss of £14.2m in the first six months of this year.

Figures issued yesterday by the NEB which, since July this year, has been effectively merged with the National Research Development Corporation to form the British Technology Group (BTG), showed that its investments in the companies which are designed to provide the springboard to a new industrial revolution performed poorly.

Increased losses compared with a year earlier were recorded by most of the board's subsidiaries over the six-month period. The largest loss was recorded by Immos, the semiconductor company which was backed with £100m of State funds to mass-produce microchips.

Immos lost £6.8m in the first half of the year compared with £2m last year. The company which is building its first production plant at Newport in South Wales is expected to move into profit in 1983 with that forecast based on the expectation that its advanced products will be taken up by customers around the world.

Another subsidiary company, Nexos Office Systems, recorded a loss of £4.5m. BTG is at present in talks with Gestechnic over the sale of Nexos but industry sources believe it unlikely that BTG will be able to realise even one third of the £30m invested by the NEB since 1979.

In the first half of last year NEB recorded an operating loss before interest of £11.8m on a turnover of £94.7m. This year the pre-tax loss has more than doubled from £5.5m to £11.9m with turnover down to £59.2m.

The poor results reflect not only the impact of recession on the activities of subsidiary companies but also the effect of sales which NEB was required to make of some of its major investments.

Under orders from the Government, the board was required to sell its stake in Fairley Holdings, the first six months of last year the board's stake in Ferranti contributed a £3.5m profit to the profit and loss account.

NEB is required to dispose of its investments in subsidiaries in the private sector as they become profitable. Because of the high technology nature of the sectors in which most of the subsidiaries are involved, with heavy initial investment required, it will be some time before profits are generated.

Some disposals have been made which have produced considerable returns on the original investments including that of Automation and Technical Services (Holdings) in March when NEB sold its 30 per cent stake. At the beginning of the year the board made a return of more than 500 per cent on its original investment in Systems Designers International which was sold.

In the first half of the year NEB has made further investments including £3.2m in Onest Automation and has increased its equity holdings in a number of companies.

## Majority share in ACC

By Our Financial Staff

Australian businessman Mr. Robert Holmes a Court announced yesterday that he controls 50.1 per cent of the non-voting shares of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation, the 10 million shares needed to lift his holding from 30 per cent cost him about £6m.

His purchase comes on the eve of consideration by the Independent Broadcasting Authority of ACC's proposals to sell 49 per cent of ATV, its television company. The group's merchant bank, S G Warburg, is expected to publish today the prospectus detailing the way the ATV shares will be sold.

Mr. Holmes a Court is expected to join ACC's board. The IBA which must be consulted over significant board changes and transfers of voting shares is unlikely to object. Nor would it oppose a move to give Mr. Holmes a Court some voting shares, providing this did not constitute a change of control.

Mr. Kerry Packer and Mr. Rupert Murdoch set precedents for Australian businessmen having a place on the board of British television companies.

Mr. Holmes a Court was expected to increase his non-voting stake in Lord Grade's company following his rapid buying during the summer and his appearance at ACC's annual meeting.

Suggestions that Mr. Holmes a Court's stockbrokers, Hoare Govett, sought Stock Exchange permission to "re-do" Monday's bargain at Tuesday's higher price of 60p are believed to have been to lead to a smaller increase in the North Sea price, possibly of \$1.50 rather than \$2 as originally forecast. The current selling price is \$35.

## Petrol price may rise by just 2p

By David Hewson

The rise in the price of petrol caused by last month's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is now likely to be about two pence a gallon, half that originally forecast.

The British National Oil Corporation is due to announce a rise in the price of North Sea crude within the next few days, possibly tomorrow. But the new price will be lower than that first expected which, combined with increasing competition in the retail petrol field, is likely to minimize the effect on the motorist.

The main reason for the lessening of the rise is the apparent decision by African oil producers to ask for a lower new price in return for an increase in the volume of sales. High-quality African crude is comparable to that of the North Sea in quality and price. BNO had hoped to quote its new rate earlier this week, but the move was delayed.

Oil ministers' statements after the Geneva Opec meeting suggested that Libya and Algeria would opt for quotes near the new \$38 a barrel Opec ceiling.

Yesterday the Japanese refiner Idemitsu Kosun Kaisha said that Libya was asking \$37.50 for a barrel of Zueitina crude, quoted before the Opec deal at \$39.90, and earlier in the year at \$41. London oil sources said that within the industry Algeria was expected to charge \$37.50.

Nigeria is selling similar oils at \$36.50. The moderation of the African rises is now expected to lead to a smaller increase in the North Sea price, possibly of \$1.50 rather than \$2 as originally forecast. The current selling price is \$35.

## Spending set to exceed target

By Melvyn Wedlake

Whitehall sources yesterday admitted that government spending in the coming financial year will be higher than planned in the last expenditure White Paper published at the time of the Budget.

The confirmation that spending will not now be held down to planned levels comes after a series of tough Cabinet battles in which Treasury ministers have succeeded in preventing state expenditure levels from rising in 1982-83.

According to some estimates, new bids by spending departments are threatening to help push spending next year 17,000m above present plans. Cabinet "wrests" have been resisting pressure from Treasury ministers to revise downwards their spending proposals or find offsetting cuts elsewhere in their programmes.

There are indications that Treasury ministers would be prepared to settle for a rise in spending that was about half the 17,000m now being sought.

It was broadly confirmed in official circles yesterday that the battle is no longer about whether public spending will rise, but the extent by which it will rise. However, the determination of Treasury ministers to continue the struggle to keep a tight rein on spending was underlined in the Queen's Speech by the reference to the importance of "resisting the claims of the public sector on the nation's resources."

Expenditure was planned to fall by 1.6 per cent in volume terms between 1981-82 and 1982-83, according to the last expenditure White Paper. However, that was calculated on the basis of 1980 prices. Translated into cash terms, expenditure would have risen from £104,000m to £110,000m.

It is this latter figure which is now certain to be exceeded. Efforts by spending departments are thought to have amounted to £17,000m.

The desire to bring down the level of expenditure next year closer to original plans has led to a number of proposals for cutting the real value of social security benefits.

Stock Markets	
FT Index 4845 up 23	
FT Gilt 87.40 down 0.06	
FT All Share 299.38 up 1.71	
Bargains 17.035	
Sterling	
\$ 1.8780 up 70 points	
Index 88.8 down 0.2	
New York: \$1.8720	
Dollar	
Index 107.0 down 0.6	
DM 2.2102 down 143 pts	
Gold	
\$ 431.25 up \$3	
New York: \$429.80	
Money	
3 mth sterling 1518-1518	
3 mth Euro \$ 151-143	
6 mth Euro \$ 151-154	

### PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
Brit & Comm	12p to 300p
Brit Home Srs	10p to 125p
Correll Dresses	11p to 151p
Correll & News	12p to 40p
De La Rue	13p to 658p
Eng Assoc Grp	15p to 150p
Higgs & Hill	11p to 122p
Hik Elec	15p to 202p
Minicore	12p to 475p
Portals Edges	10p to 485p
Sainsbury J	20p to 490p
Taylor Woodrow	10p to 510p
Telephone Wvls	15p to 385p
Trident Tr "A"	5p to 58p
Websters Grp	5p to 40p
Falls	
Atlantic Resc	5p to 225p
EP	10p to 308p
Broken Hill	10p to 635p
Charter Comm	12p to 40p
Cons Gild Flts	7p to 495p
Hanson Trn	7p to 279p
KCA Int	4p to 141p
Lucas Ind	7p to 160p
Polly Peck	5p to 370p
Premier Coas	3p to 58p
Job 175	10p to 462p
Shell	2p to 384p
Smiths Ind	5p to 323p
Stock Conv	7p to 323p
Uthman	8p to 485p

## John Brown goes into US

An estimated £20m incursion into the depressed United States machine tool market is about to be made by John Brown, the British engineering group, which announced yesterday its intention to buy the whole share capital of Olofsson Corporation, of Lansing, Michigan.

Olofsson, makers of metal turning and boring machinery for the automotive, defence and energy-related industries, is a private company employing around 400 people.

Details of the size of the purchase have not been disclosed, but John Brown said a Class 1 circular would be sent to shareholders giving full details. Under the terms of the Stock Exchange listing agreement, circulars of this class are required whenever an acquisition represents more than 15 per cent of the net assets of the acquiring company.

Market estimates put the total acquisition around £20m though the highly depressed state of the United States machine tools market, down 50 per cent on this time last year, means Brown could have made its acquisition at a bargain price.

### TODAY

Housing starts and completions (September): vehicle production provisional figures (October); public sector borrowing requirement and details of local authority borrowing (3rd quarter).

Companies reporting their results include: Wemys Investment (final); Bank of Ireland; Borker International; Thomson Organisation; and Millets Leisure Shops (final).

## BUSINESS BRIEFING

### P & O share price rises after bid speculation

There was speculation in the City yesterday that P & O and Oriental Steam Navigation, Britain's largest shipping group, was about to receive a takeover bid from Hongkong.

Mr. Oliver Brooks, P & O managing director and head of finance, said he had heard rumours but nothing concrete had happened by late evening. At that time shares suddenly jumped from 114p to 130p. They opened yesterday at 107p and last week stood at 94p.

Stock market sources reacted cautiously to the price movements and rumours. Both have happened before.

Mr. Brooks said two sources in Hongkong and one in London were purchasing the stock.

## 500 steel jobs to go

British Steel is to axe 500 jobs at its Ravenscraig complex in Lanarkshire by next October, the 5,640 workforce was told yesterday. Most of the jobs will be in management and staff areas not directly associated with iron and steel making.

British Steel said a voluntary redundancy policy would be used. But Mr. Tom Brennan, the shop stewards' convenor, said "there would have to be enforced redundancies."

The corporation, which wants to cut its workforce from 108,000 to 90,000, said in London that redundancies were being decided locally. Those job losses, like those at the Welsh plants of Llanwern and Port Talbot earlier this week, were part of the exercise and the corporation had not been told of any further proposals.

Mr. Perkins Diesel Engine Co Ltd off 2,500 workers at Peterborough temporarily because of reduced demand. The company has already announced that it is reducing its workforce by 800.

Austria's state holding company for national industries has approved a 2,700m schillings (£94.4m) subsidy for two State steel concerns.

Advertising revenues in local radio was £4.35m in September, an increase of 24.9 per cent on the same period of 1980, the Association of Independent Radio Contractors said yesterday.

## Garages' credit card protest

The Motor Agents Association has written to Mrs. Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, criticising unreasonable Government delays in reaching a decision over the future of the non-discrimination clause on the use of credit cards.

After the Monopolies and Mergers Commission 13 months ago recommended to the Government that the credit card companies' non-discrimination clause should be scrapped, some petrol retailers in advance of any Government decision started charging customers when cards were used.

## Dorset gas site

British Gas is to start site work this month at Waddock Cross, Affpuddle, Dorset, where seismic surveys have indicated a possible oil reservoir. Drilling will start next year.

## Hongkong is top exporter

Hongkong regained its position as the world's biggest exporter of clothes last year, Italy held the position in 1978 and 1979.

The colony's clothing exports rose by 16 per cent and were worth \$4,674m, only 5 per cent more than in 1979.

Hongkong also overtook Japan as the world's second largest exporter of watches by value and maintained the position it has held for three years as the world's largest exporter of watches by quantity.

Exports of its watches rose 48 per cent in value to \$1,046m, compared with Japan's \$1,035m. Switzerland remained the largest exporter of watches by value at \$1,955m.

## Record vote at Lloyd's

Lloyd's of London attracted a record number of votes at yesterday's general meeting for the election of the four vacancies on its 1982 committee.

Mr. Peter North Miller, 51, who leads the team piloting the Lloyd's Bill through Parliament, gained the largest number of votes with 2,050. He is vice-president of the British Insurance Association and was committee member between 1977 and 1980.

The other vacancies will be filled by Mr. Terence William Higgins, 55, chairman of Leslie Langton Holdings, Mr. Frank Barber, 58, who was chairman of the Non-Marine Underwriters Association in 1972; and Mr. David Barham, 55.

Beer production went down 1.9 per cent in September, bringing the 1981 decline so far to 4.4 per cent, both being in comparison with the same periods last year. Indications are that trade sales are running 6 per cent down, the Brewers' Society said.

Energy consumption in Britain fell 2.6 per cent during the three months to September, compared with the same period last year, according to the Department of Energy. Petrol consumption was down 5.2 per cent, coal 1.2 per cent and natural gas 1.3 per cent.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of the Stock Exchange.

## ACSIS Jewellery p.l.c.

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967, No. 1135243)

Share Capital	
Authorised	Issued or to be issued fully paid
£ 650,000	6,500,000 ordinary shares of 10p each

In connection with a Placing by Charterhouse Japhet Limited of 2,241,000 ordinary shares of 10p each at 70p per share, application will be made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the whole of the issued share capital of Acsis Jewellery p.l.c. ("Acsis") in the United Securities Market. It is emphasised that no application will be made for these securities to be admitted to listing. Shares have been offered to and will be available through the market on 12th November, 1981, subject to the grant of permission to deal in the ordinary shares in the United Securities Market. Particulars relating to Acsis are available in the Extra Statistical Services and copies of the prospectus may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Bank Holidays and Saturdays excepted) up to and including 18th November, 1981, from:

Charterhouse Japhet Limited,  
1 Paternoster Row,  
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London, EC4M 7DH.  
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London, EC2R 7JS.



# Reagan U-turn urged over economic policy

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Nov 4

President Reagan is meeting growing unrest in Congress from members of his own party who are appealing to him to reverse key parts of his economic programme to try to avoid a record deficit in the next fiscal year.

Senate Republican leaders met for the second day today to try to reach agreement on what the Administration must do to avoid a deficit, which Congressional economists think will be between \$76,000m and \$100,000m.

For the first time too, reports from the White House say that Mr Reagan is being presented with more pessimistic forecasts by his own experts. They confirm the fears of a deep recession expressed by both the Congressional and private economists.

Like the other forecasters, Mr Reagan's own forecasters show deficits far in excess of the record \$66,400m set by President Gerald Ford's Administration in 1974.

A delegation of powerful Republicans, led by Senator Howard Baker, the Senate majority leader, is to meet Mr Reagan at the White House tomorrow to discuss strategy on the economy.

The combination of these escalating deficits and the country's increasing unemployment, now more than 7.5 per cent, is endangering the alliance of monetarists and "supply-siders" within the Administration. Supply-siders believe widespread tax cuts are necessary to recharge the economy.

However, there is now a deep conviction among some prominent Republicans that Mr Reagan must order large-scale tax increases rather than the tax decreases he has supported steadfastly so far and continues to support publicly.



Senator Baker: Talks with President



Senator Dole: No further cuts

The Republican leaders are divided sharply on the kind, amount and timing of tax increases. There is also considerable disagreement among them over whether it is possible politically to push through the additional Budget cuts of close to \$13,000m, for which Mr Reagan asked last month.

This week, for example, Republican leaders floated the idea of a new series of tax increases to raise Federal revenues. They ranged from a national sales tax to pay for new defence expenditure and an energy tax on petrol profits to a value-added tax on a wide range of consumer goods.

Senator Robert Dole, the Kansas Republican who chairs the powerful Senate finance committee, said this week it may be wiser to defer the added Federal budget cuts until after next year's election in which all house members

and nearly a third of the Senate will be involved. Senator Orrin Hatch, a conservative Republican from Utah, said: "We need some guidance from the White House. We can't do anything to iron out these Budget problems without Administration leadership."

Congressional Budget leaders, who have had no specific requests from the White House so far, are pressing ahead on their own with proposed legislation to solve the growing economic problems.

The Senate Budget committee is proposing a three-year package calling for \$181,000m in new Budget cuts and tax increases aimed at balancing the budget by 1984. The plan gives the President \$66,000m more than he sought in cuts in the social and defence programmes and tax increases four times those he proposed.

## No policy of protection for British shipping

By Michael Bailey  
Shipping Correspondent

The Government will not embark on a protectionist policy for British shipping, despite recent appeals from the seafarers' unions. Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, made clear last night. Such a policy would be highly damaging for the industry and lead to a much smaller fleet, he told the annual dinner of the General Council of British Shipping in London.

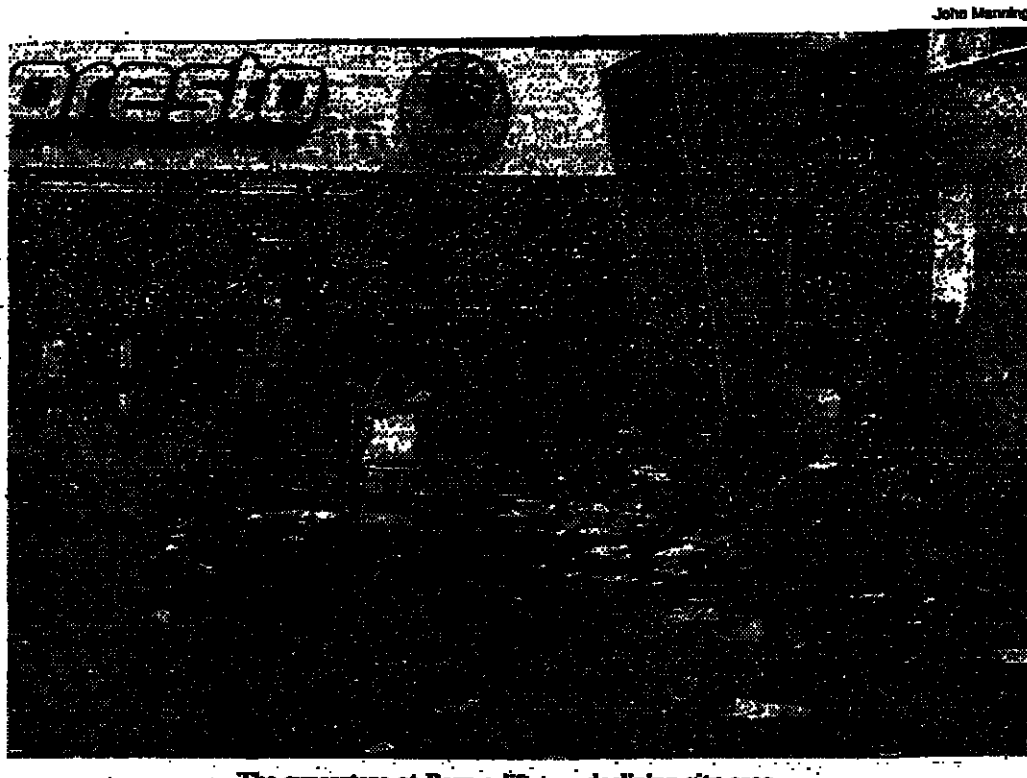
At recent tripartite talks between his department, shipowners and unions, the latter named sought reservation of coastal and North Sea trades to the British flag to preserve seamen's jobs at a time of unprecedented unemployment.

But such a course would invite retaliation from other countries whose damage to Britain's entire shipping industry would far outweigh any benefit to the protected trades.

Most vulnerable were the cross trades, which, at £1,800m in 1980, accounted for 64 per cent of British shipping's total earnings. These earnings depended on the willingness of foreign governments to allow British ships to compete against their own, Mr Biffen said, and if Britain were to seek to reserve, for example, 50 per cent of home trade earnings with a possible benefit of £500m, the far greater cross-trade earnings might be put at risk.

In the first place other countries would retaliate, in the second, Britain's example would be followed by others.

"I do not believe the shipping industry wants Government protection, and I devoutly hope not," Mr Biffen said. "I look to it to maintain its resolute independence."



The superstore at Bow: a lift to a declining city area.

## Superstores 'counter city decay'

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The introduction of modern retail units such as superstores can bring stability to inner city areas, which are suffering from a decline in the number of jobs, particularly in the creation of more jobs.

This is the conclusion of a study by the Distributive Trades Economic Development Committee ("Little Noddy"). Redevelopment of an existing but declining shopping centre can bring stability to local retail employment and provide a major source of work, particularly for younger people, says the report.

The possible role of retailing in the regeneration of inner city economies has been explored at one of the series of seminars, Mr Grigor McClelland, Little Noddy's chairman, said. Unless this role is exploited any regeneration strategy will fail to achieve all the potential benefits, he went on.

With retailing a significant employer in inner city areas there was an opportunity to be made of retail development there, he added. The difficulties of retailers

in turning to inner city areas for expansion are not underlined in the study, which points out that earlier efforts at redeveloping old centres, or even some purpose-built district centres, had not been as successful as hoped.

The study — based on investigation of five cities and three developments at Brock Road, Liverpool, Roman Road, Bow, in London's East End and the Riverdale Centre, Lewisham High Street, south London — found that introduction of modern retailing, on balance, brought benefits to inner city areas. It did little harm to existing traders once the initial impact of opening a superstore was over.

Old shopping areas were rarely capable of regeneration without the injection of modern retailing, although there was limited indirect benefit from new stores on other services and businesses in an area. But even in times of recession, retail development in inner city areas could create jobs.

Co-operative Retail Services generated 80 new jobs with little impact on surrounding traders, the study found. But there were difficulties in letting ancillary shops in the early stages.

At Roman Road, Bow, a superstore opening by Presto, part of Allied Suppliers, produced 162 jobs, but Allied closed down a local supermarket and transferred 98 staff to the new Presto.

The Lewisham Centre, much larger, more complex and now the main shopping focus in its area, generated between 1,000 and 1,600 jobs. But set against that were jobs lost in old shops scrapped on the site and others trading elsewhere around the High Street. But, so far, it seems likely that finance and promotion for new shopping developments will still come from the private sector. The resources of local authorities are limited and aid under the Inner Urban Areas Act 1978 seems unlikely to be extensively used.

Retailing in Inner Cities: NEDO Books, £4.25.

# Sainsbury's Successful first half

Sales, productivity, profit and investment at record levels

26 weeks to 12th September 1981	1981 £000	1980 £000	Change
Sales (inc VAT)	985,788	796,735	+23.7%
Retail Profit	41,657	30,533	+36.4%
Retail Margin	4.23%	3.83%	
Associates	855	314	+172.3%
Profit before Tax	42,512	30,847	+37.8%
Profit after Estimated Tax	29,758	21,593	+37.8%
Dividend per Share	3.25p	2.25p	+44.4%
Earnings per Share	17.66p	12.88p	+37.1%

### Trading Performance

1. Sales advanced by 24% and volume growth (sales adjusted for inflation) was maintained at the exceptional level of over 15%. Over half this growth came from existing stores.

2. Seven new supermarkets were opened and achieved sales well ahead of forecast. During the second half a further ten stores are planned. The first of these, at Leeds, recorded in its opening week the highest volume sales for a new store opening ever achieved in the Company's history.

3. Our price competitiveness has improved still further. According to an independent "shopping basket" Sainsbury's prices were lower than the all-store average by a record 5%.

4. The volume increase achieved was accompanied by a further improvement in productivity of 5.6% compared to the previous year. This brings the five-year productivity performance up to a 29% increase in sales volume per employee (full-time equivalent).

5. Sales per sq. ft. of sales area also increased in real terms and reached £11.50 per week per sq. ft. This is almost double the industry average.

6. The increases in sales volume, productivity and sales density were the principal reasons for the improvement in the Retail Net Margin to an exceptional level and for the 37.8% growth in profit. In two years, profits in the first half have increased by 118%.

7. The Company's financial position remained liquid, although there was a small decline in the interest receivable compared to the same period last year. This is despite the current year's investment of over £100 million. The investment programme for 1982/83 is likely to be about one third higher but is not expected to result in significant interest charges.

### Employee Numbers and Share Ownership

1. Our growth has resulted in the creation of no less than 2,800 new jobs during the past six months, a 64% increase in our total staff numbers. This shows

that increased productivity can lead to more jobs.

2. The second distribution under our Profit Sharing Scheme resulted in 333,000 shares going to 6,000 staff who chose to take their distribution in shares. A further 12,800 staff receive £2.2 million cash in profit sharing. As usual, no provision for profit sharing has been made in the half year accounts as the level of profit share is dependent upon the full year's results. If the Scheme's formula were to be applied to the half year's results alone, however, it would produce a distribution of £2.6 million in cash or shares.

### Associates and Subsidiary Companies

1. The substantial improvement in the results of associates came about largely because of the turn-round in profitability of our joint hypermarket company, SavaCentre, following a year which had to carry the pre-opening costs of two new hypermarkets.

On 8th September the fifth SavaCentre opened outside Reading. It is the largest SavaCentre to date and its opening trade has exceeded our most optimistic forecasts.

2. Homebase, our new home improvements and Do-It-Yourself subsidiary company, has got off to an excellent start. The second store opened alongside our new supermarket at Leeds and is achieving a very good level of trade. It is hoped to open a further fifteen Homebases in the next two years.

### Interim Dividend

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 3.25p per share (1980 2.25p) which, together with its associated tax credit, is equivalent to a gross dividend of 4.64p. This dividend will be paid on 22nd January 1982 to shareholders on the Register of Members at the close of business on 23rd December 1981. In declaring the interim dividend, the Directors have continued the policy started last year of restoring the interim dividend to its traditional level as a proportion of the total dividend.

## Electronics chiefs to visit Japan

By Bill Johnstone

A delegation from the British electronics components industry has been invited on a fact-finding visit to Japan.

The invitation results from two visits in London between representatives of the Japanese and British electronics industries.

The Japanese are considering purchasing electronic components for television production in Britain on a greater scale than at present, but they said this depended on quality.

The visit to Japan, which will take place next year, is intended as the first move towards that goal.

More than 800,000 colour television tubes are imported by Britain each year. Sony, the Japanese manufacturer, is now producing colour tubes in large quantities in Britain.

Sony, Panasonic and Toshiba are among Japanese manufacturers producing colour television sets in Britain.

The original talks included imports of black and white television sets and music centres but colour television remains one of the most lucrative of consumer electronics.

The numbers of video recorders imported by Britain each year still remains a sensitive subject in the consumer electronics industry and it was not included in the talks. The Japanese, however, did agree to "talks about talks" on these.

The market is now divided between the systems developed by Sony (Betamax), JVC (the VHS system) and Philips.

## Tokyo urges US to scrap trade curbs

Tokyo, Nov 4 — The Japanese Government, under pressure from the United States to reduce its growing trade surplus, is planning to go on the offensive and ask Washington to remove its own non-tariff barriers. Tokyo foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

Tokyo is preparing a package of 14 demands including a call for Washington not to apply anti-dumping regulations indiscriminately and to remove restrictions on visas to Japanese businessmen.

The package resulted from meetings the Tokyo government held to hear grievances from the representatives of Japanese trading houses and corporations with offices in the United States.

A Foreign Ministry official called the package "a counter-measure" against a United States demand that Japan ease controls on imports to redress the lopsided trade relations. "We understand that they are working out plans to ask us to abolish some measures that are now holding down imports, and we decided to present them with our own series of requests," the official said.

The Japanese Government, he added, will ask the United

States for its response at a bilateral trade meeting to be held in Tokyo between December 7 and 9.

The planned Japanese Government step appears to be intensifying existing tension in Japan-United States trade relations as a result of snowballing trade surplus with the United States which in some quarters is estimated to reach about \$15,000m (£8,000m) in the current fiscal year.

And in the United States, while Congress continues to debate encouraging the creation of US export-trading companies, American subsidiaries of Japanese trading companies are quietly filling that role, according to the *Asian Wall Street Journal*. Mitsui (USA) did not appear in *Fortune* magazine's list of 50 leading exporters, but the New York subsidiary of Japan's Mitsui exported US goods valued at \$3,800m in 1980. That was more than any Fortune entry except Boeing, General Motors and General Electric, whose exports ranged between \$4,200m and \$5,500m.

Adding the \$1,100m that its two separate affiliates sold separately would bring Mitsui (USA) fairly close to the top — AP-Dow Jones.

## Advice plan for small businesses

The success of a pilot advisory scheme to help small businesses to get started led yesterday to the backing of a plan by the Institute of Directors to start similar schemes throughout the country.

The Institute is asking all its branches to set up local "enterprise teams" offering wide-ranging advice on the setting up of new businesses. A pilot scheme was operated by the Institute's Surrey branch with the objective of establishing 100 new businesses in the area.

Since the September launch there had been 50 approaches for help and two new companies had already started from scratch with the scheme's help, Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute, said.

Eight more companies were expected to be launched soon under the scheme, he added. Institute members, including businessmen and specialists such as lawyers and accountants, are empanelled to give advice.

Advice can be given on forming a company, on Value Added Tax, property and insurance matters, accounting procedures and how to find external finance.

## IN BRIEF

### Bonn stands by Soviet gas project

□ Herr Otto Lambsdorff, the West German Economics Minister, said his government will stick to West European plans for future extensive natural gas imports from the Soviet Union, despite American concern over such energy deals.

He said he would make clear Bonn's position when, later yesterday, he was to meet Mr Myer Rashish, United States Under-Secretary of State, who is in Bonn trying to persuade the West Germans to abandon the Soviet gas project and offering alternative proposals from Washington.

The German minister said he did not know details of what America was proposing but said any Washington suggestions would be studied carefully.

### 5 per cent pay rise

□ One of the first private industry settlements of the current pay round has yielded 5 per cent rises for about 160,000 clothing workers. The deal, between the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers and the British Clothing Industries Association, provides for all rates and earnings levels to go up by that amount from November 1.

### £1.26m quota fine

□ The European Economic Community Commission has fined Klockner-Werke, the German steel company, 2.15 million Ecu (about £1.26m) for exceeding its steel production quota in the first quarter of 1981 by about 28 million metric tons.

### Deficit declines

□ The Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union's current account payments deficit in July was Bfr14,500m (£187.09m) on a cash basis. This compared with a deficit of Bfr23,300m in June and a surplus of Bfr500m in July last year.

### \$65m Canada surplus

□ Canada's trade surplus narrowed to a seasonally adjusted \$65m (£34.7m) in September from \$372m in August, the 17th consecutive month that export exceeded imports.

### Belgian unemployed

□ Belgian unemployment at the end of October eased to 406,500 from 408,000 at mid-month but the jobless rate stood unchanged at 9.8 per cent, the labour office said in Brussels.

### Lost hours

□ Working hours lost to strikes in Italy dropped to 2.9 million in September, from 16.97 million hours in August. In the January-September period, hours lost dropped to 50 million, from 88 million in the same period of 1980. September of last year was marked by extensive strikes of metalworkers.

### Jobless rise

□ Employment in Italy's main industries in August dropped 3.8 per cent from July, to indicate a steady rise of unemployment. In the January-August period of 1981, employment dropped 2.6 per cent in companies with at least 500 workers.

### Indian oil find

□ Oil has been found at a depth of 13,246 feet in the oil-rich North-east Indian state of Assam.

## Profits increase for fourth successive year

- Pre-tax profits 22% up at £4.70m.
- The annual revaluation of properties showed a surplus of £8m.
- Net rents increased by 23%.

Five Year Record based on the Consolidated Accounts

	Years ended 24th June				
	1977 £'000	1978 £'000	1979 £'000	1980 £'000	1981 £'000
Properties	46,778	49,631	47,586	57,585	80,545
Ordinary Shareholders' Funds	23,293	28,223	37,786	44,930	62,930
Net Rents	2,841	2,755	2,756	3,079	3,799
Profit before Tax	(87)	1,902	2,868	3,870	4,703
Per Ordinary Share (adjusted for capital increases)					
Net Assets - before provision for deferred tax	p	p	p	p	p
Earnings	120	142	180	214	235
Dividends	(2.4)	3.8	7.1	8.9	9.1
	0.9	1.9	2.9	3.9	4.5

Commenting on these results, Sir Charles Ball, Chairman of Peachey, said: "The Company has withstood the recession well and the number of vacant properties is minimal. I am confident that we shall continue to report satisfactory progress."

**Peachey**  
Property Corporation Limited

19 Sloane Street  
London SW1X 9NE

J SAINSBURY



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Pensions setback for early leavers

That contentious issue, the pension rights of early leavers, came under the spotlight yesterday, with the publication of the National Association of Pension Funds' reply to the Occupational Pension Board's proposals.

The biggest disappointment amongst many, must be the NAPP's refusal to commit itself to support of the basic principle of even-handed treatment for all pension-scheme members.

The OPB's committee was unanimous in its recommendation that early leavers should receive the same benefits for their years of pensionable service as their fellow members who stay in the same employment to pension age — a view few objective observers would dispute. The NAPP's comment on this basic principle is "nothing is ever as black and white as that" and goes on to attempt to justify the current inequitable situation.

As a trade organisation, representing the views of its members largely employers with self-administered pension schemes — it is perhaps too much to expect an objective appraisal of the situation. The NAPP's memorandum is, however, unimpressive even as a representation of its members' preoccupations.

In fairness to the NAPP, it makes no bones about its general stance — "the association is not in favour of the imposition by legislation of additional provision for early leavers". Its contention is that pension benefits have improved substantially over the past 10 to 20 years by voluntary negotiation, and this process of natural evolution should be encouraged in the area of benefits for early leavers. This ignores the practicalities of the situation.

Early leavers are, by definition, no longer contributing members and therefore have very little muscle in terms of negotiating a redistribution of benefits. Alternatively, they are contributing members who anticipate moving to another job and will largely be unaware of or unable to establish the pension loss until the decision to leave has been taken. In either case they are largely unrepresented with little powers to change existing practice.

In a more realistic vein, the NAPP suggests that employers might be obliged to review pensions for deferred pensioners as well as for existing pensioners, with the outcome reported annually. This might be a step in the right direction if there were some requirement to treat both categories of members on an even-handed basis.

Surprisingly, the NAPP is prepared to support the removal of the option to "frank" benefits, the practice whereby increases in the statutory Guaranteed Minimum Pension are deducted from the members' entitlement to other scheme benefits.

The NAPP's perfectly reasonable concern is to protect hard-pressed employers from massive increases in pension fund contributions. But to seek to justify this concern by maintaining that the current system is fair and reasonable, does the Association and its members no credit.

No-one seriously disputes that the benefits paid to pension-fund members who stay to retirement are heavily subsidised by the contributions of early leavers and it is this inequity which the OPB's proposals seek to redress.

The Association, however, concedes nothing. Any suggestion that members should have a choice and that membership of pension schemes should be voluntary and not a condition of employment, is hotly opposed. Short of legislation, voluntary membership of a scheme may be the only effective route for early leavers to express their dissatisfaction.

### J Sainsbury

#### Volume growth boosts profits

Sainsbury is continuing to show a clean pair of heels to its competition in the High Street with latest results for the 28

weeks to September 12 once again beating best expectations. The reputation the group seems to have established with the public for both quality and value-for-money has enabled it to continue pushing more volume through its stores — the 15 per cent volume gain included about 8½ per cent in existing stores — which quickly impacts on unit costs in a highly geared operation like food retailing.

A measure of the group's success is the rise in retail margin from 3.83 to 4.23 per cent — a level surpassed only in the very strong second half of last year — despite the fact that the group's April pay increase of over 14 per cent was about twice the level of internal inflation and well above that paid by other food retailers.

The result then of Sainsbury's volume growth, which must predominantly reflect enlarged market share, and improved productivity has been a 38 per cent profit rise to £42.5m before tax on only a 24 per cent sales gain to £986m.

### Property shares

#### Space for improvement

Property shares still have their attractions despite high interest rates and the recession. This is underlined by the half-year figures from Great Portland Estates, a leading investment company with interests in prime properties in the West End and the City of London, where net revenue before tax rose by £1.6m to £6.1m. The company suggests that profits in the second half would be broadly in line with those of the first. This means about £12.2m, against £10.2m for the full year, while others such as Land Securities could produce £64m, compared with £54m and Hammerson £14.2m, against £11.3m, for their respective years.

At first sight, it might appear that the large number of empty buildings and factories throughout the provinces might damage the prospects of the likes of Slough Estates. However, these empty factories are owned by manufacturers and not by property investment companies.

In the West End of London rents have been standing on a plateau for much of this year. The average prime space can command is probably in the region of £20 per square foot, although a top figure of £24 could be seen in places. Space, particularly units of 50,000 square feet and small high-quality suites, has been difficult to let recently. But the property groups with investments there and in the City will benefit from reversions as usual. At present, there is a five-year rent review pattern.

The centre of the City of London is experiencing an acute shortage of prime space, thanks to the City being an international market-place, reflecting more of what is happening in the world generally than in the United Kingdom. Although the market is quiet, rents average around £25 a square foot with perhaps a peak of £27 being experienced in places. On top of that, a company, particularly the overseas banking and insurance groups which are still arriving in force, can expect to pay another £13 a square foot for rates, plus perhaps £5 for a service charge. On the fringe of the City, by contrast, the respective figures could be £13 for rental, £8 for rates and £3.50 for services.

With interest rates recently going up again, the market could be forgiven a certain nervousness and the shares of the property groups, like those of most other sectors, declined sharply. Now they are recovering, and Great Portland yesterday rose 8p to 194p, where it yields historically just 3.7 per cent. The groups are much more soundly based now than they were in the mid-1970s, with short-term borrowings, net of deposits, probably aggregating around £200m, against some £1,000m at the time of the 1974-75 crash. It is the certainty of the income from the companies that survived which makes their shares reasonably attractive to the institutions.

## Battling to keep a foothold against the tide of imports

By most yardsticks Britain's machine tool industry has shrunk in recent years to a shadow of its former self. The combination of years of investment starvation, conservative management and an inability to adapt quickly to changing trends in world competition have left it struggling for survival.

From being a world leader, the United Kingdom has slumped to sixth place in the league of machine tool production, falling behind the United States, West Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union and Italy. As an exporter it is in seventh place, the lion's share of world business having now been captured by the Germans and the Japanese.

The industry's index of production has declined almost catastrophically from 126.6 (1975=100) at the start of 1971 to 62.2 in the final quarter of last year. In the last decade employment has fallen from 68,700 to today's estimated 42,000.

It is a depressing catalogue of decline. Yet, if the industry has been on the receiving end of a series of hammer blows over the last decade, the results have not all been negative. Several years of accelerated capital investment have made the industry technologically strong and the survivors of the shakeout are on the whole much more efficient.

Dr Adolph Frankel, the chairman of Staveley Industries, for whom machine tools represented 22 per cent of the group's 1980-81 turnover of £154m, sums up the feelings of many of the industry's leaders: "On the positive side, our United Kingdom operations are now much leaner and sounder based: they have not been starved of capital investment even in the most trying circumstances; and they are fully poised to take advantage of any economic recovery."

Sir Jack Wellings, a vice-president of the Machine Tool Trades Association and chairman and managing director of the 600 Group, believes that the worst is over. "There are signs of improvement, inquiries are coming in, people are talking again about buying machine tools and there is a definite regaining of confidence."

The 16 companies in his machine tool division made a profit of £5.6m last year and the group is the largest machine tool manufacturing and merchandising operation in Europe. It has taken "drastic measures", including a 20 per cent cut in jobs in the past year.

At the same time, the company has been reshaped, and over an 18-month period, expanded and modernised. "It has put us into a position where any upsurge in business must have a good effect," Sir Jack says. But has the British machine tool industry left it too late to regain a more respectable position in the world league table? Will we see a revival? Will the all important home market continue to be swamped by imported equipment?

So far, with one or two hiccups, the United Kingdom industry has managed to maintain a favourable balance of payments. Last year its exports accounted for 47 per cent of output and were worth £290m, against imports of £268m; and in the last decade machine tools have made a net contribution of more than £200m to Britain's overseas earnings.

This year's trade balance will probably be better than last year's £22m, an indication of the drive to increase exports now under way in companies faced with a depressingly low level of domestic ordering.

Renewed home demand for machine tools is regarded as essential; otherwise the slimming operation — the increases in efficiency and productivity that have been achieved — will mean no more than that the industry marks time. Even importers will feel the draught, say industry leaders.

Machine tool men view with frustration the decision by BL to buy Volkswagen gearboxes rather than producing them at home with British tools. They would dearly love to see an end to delays of major capital projects such as railway electrification.

Not that the machine tool industry is protectionist, but like many other sectors it has been hit by factors beyond its control, such as high exchange rates and soaring energy costs. It has not complained in public about government economic policy, but it believes that it is now an efficient, cost-conscious sector with a stable industrial relations record that needs the impetus which only government can provide.

The perceptible rise in confidence among some domestic customers, but more markedly abroad, may not be enough to persuade many sections of the machine tool industry that recovery is on the way. As a result, some manufacturers are calling for temporary import restrictions, particularly aimed at the Japanese, to allow them some breathing space.

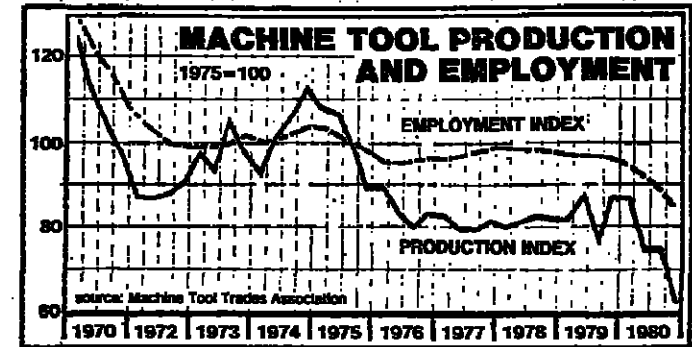
But in machine tools such arguments are unlikely to be converted into concerted pressure on the Government. Many companies are importers as well as producers and their trade association is committed to representing both activities.

Sir Jack Wellings, whose company sells both its own and others' machine tools, is a convinced free marketeer and is no supporter of restrictions. "Britain exports machine tools to 80 countries and because of that fact alone you cannot support trade barriers. My philosophy is always to go for the world market," he says.

One issue, however, has led

to much debate within the industry and almost created agreement on the need for some external control. This is the attack by the Japanese on the United Kingdom market for small, numerically controlled (NC) lathes and machine centres. The Japanese share of the NC lathe market has bounded from 49 per cent in 1976 to 66 per cent last year and the rise in the machine tool centre sector has been even more dramatic — from 26 per cent to 63 per cent.

It is claimed that electronic equipment is fitted to the Japanese machines at half the



could almost be swept away. The Japanese could sweep through here like a tornado. The British industry's concentrated lobbying in Europe over the Japanese issue has now resulted in the delivering of a strongly worded warning by the European Commission which threatens the imposition of tariffs unless there is an early and dramatic reduction of imports of Japanese electronically controlled machine tools.

Under the intense pressure from overseas machine tool manufacturers the British companies have either become

between British and Japanese industry and is also painfully aware that the United Kingdom lags behind most other western nations in its use of robot technology.

Robot production seems to be a natural extension of the traditional role of the machine tool manufacturer. Given an end to the recession, British manufacturing industry could be making major investments in robots and, unless companies react swiftly, a large slice of the business will be captured by Japanese and American imports.

Interest is already growing and the British Robot Association estimates that 500 robots could be operating in British factories by the end of the year. This is a minuscule total compared with Japan's 8,000 robots and the 500 in the United States, but the growth potential is regarded as enormous.

Alfred Herbert, now being revived under the ownership of Tooling Investments of Birmingham, is only one company considering the production of its own robots as adjuncts to machine tools.

Mr Ron Lynch, Herbert's chairman, who bought the manufacturing interests after the final collapse of the group last year, is keen to build up a reputation as a supplier of complete manufacturing packages, including computer-controlled machine tools and robots and backed by extensive service facilities.

But the rejuvenation of Herbert (the company returned to profitability within months of the takeover) and the advances being made across the whole machine tools front will not stem the industry's decline without a general rise in optimism throughout manufacturing. Building machine tools for stock is now far too expensive and risky.

The B Elliott group, a leading manufacturer and importer of high technology machines, is typical of those suffering from lack of home orders. Its profits last year fell from £11.4m in 1979 to £6.5m and while manufacturing operations represented 43 per cent of sales they also supplied more than 90 per cent of the profits.

Mr Mark Russell, chairman of Elliott, says: "It is distressing to note that the level of orders of our group reflects the current lack of confidence among British manufacturers. I question whether, without investment in the latest technologies, the present trial by fire of industry is doing much to improve its future performance."

Concluded

### Industry in crisis

In the final article in our series on key industries under pressure Edward Townsend examines the problems of the machine tool makers

price charged by western suppliers and the total cost of the machine can be as much as 20 per cent cheaper.

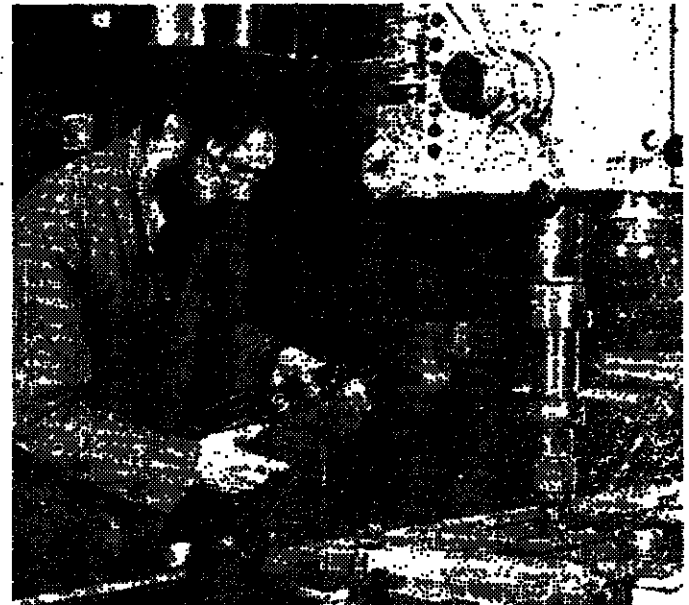
Mr Kenneth Lane, executive chairman of Kearney & Trecker, the Vickers subsidiary, believes that United Kingdom companies which attempt to combat the Japanese head-on have a slim chance of succeeding. Others are considering joint ventures — buying standard Japanese machines and equipping them with sophisticated controls — while more are pleading for protection.

Mr Lane says: "I do not want to see the business upturn start too soon, because if we don't solve this problem the British industry

increasingly specialized, offering machines tailor-made to a customer's needs and relying on strong engineering and back-up services, or have formed factoring divisions and entered into collaboration deals with foreign suppliers.

Last month, for example, it was revealed in Tokyo that Fujitsu Fancu, one of the world's leading suppliers of numerical control (NC) systems for machine tools, was expecting to sign an agreement in December with The 600 Group for the production in the United Kingdom of Fancu's industrial robots.

The deal will certainly be welcomed by the present Government, which is anxious to see greater cooperation



A British-made numerically controlled drill in operation. The Japanese have made deep inroads into the market for numerically controlled equipment.

## PARIBAS 81

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

### INTERIM REPORT

Unaudited and unconsolidated statement of the financial situation as at 30th June, 1981

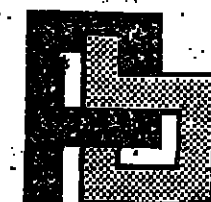
LIABILITIES	FFmillions	ASSETS	FFmillions
Share capital and reserves		Current assets	
Issued share capital	1,648.2	Balances with banks and money at call	41.7
Reserves	3,346.3	Amounts due from subsidiaries	445.7
Retained earnings as at 31.12.80	98.7	Other current assets	32.3
Gross profit to 30.6.81	111.1		519.7
Convertible loan stock	182.4	Convertible debt	130.0
Contingency reserves	180.3	Medium term loan to banking subsidiary	80.0
Current liabilities		Premium on redemption of loan stock	13.2
Amounts due to banks	552.8	Subsidiaries and portfolio investments	5,419.5
Other liabilities	42.8		5,168.4
	595.4		
	6,168.4		
Contingent Liabilities			
Guarantees and endorsements	221.9		

The half-year profits before taxes and provisions as at 30th June 1981 for the Compagnie Financière were FF111.1m, of which FF24.7m represented capital gains on the sale of securities. The remaining FF86.4m substantially comprised dividend income received from the portfolio investments of the Compagnie Financière during the first 6 months of 1981. It would not be appropriate to take these figures as an indication as to the full year's profits.

The Compagnie Financière will receive a large part of its portfolio income during the second half, and in particular the dividends from its subsidiaries, OPFI-PARIBAS, Paribas International and SOGEDI, whose aggregate contribution should show an increase on last year.

**Consolidated figures**  
The first half consolidated profit after tax for the group was FF706.6m, compared with full-year profits of FF1,329.6m in 1980. The Compagnie Financière's share after deduction of minority interests was FF371.7m compared with FF365.2m, being half the previous year's attributable profit.

Earnings per share were FF22.55 against FF44.38 for the full year in 1980. The number of shares issued had increased to 16,481,737 at 30th June 1981 against 16,461,018 at 31st December 1980 as the result of debt conversion. The board of directors of the Compagnie Financière has declared an interim dividend for 1981 of FF9 per share which will be paid on 16th November 1981.



Head Office: 5, rue d'Antin 75002 Paris

## Business Diary: Be it ever so Humble

The news that the White House is for sale might give pause to even the most ferocious supporters of President Reagan's cuts in public spending.

This White House, however, is not the one at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington DC, but a duplicate built further south near Galveston, Texas, by the founder of Humble Oil, the late Ross Sterling. This White House also has political associations, because Sterling used it as his official residence as state governor in 1930/31.

It really is an odd sale, for at \$1,475,000 (£785,000) the asking price of the Texas White House is, give or take the odd thousand, exactly what it cost Sterling to build the place half a century ago.

What is even odder is that the present owner, yet another oilman, bought the White House only a year or so ago, having paid \$975,000 for it. He now wishes to move on.

Part of the trouble with the Texas White House is that it is no longer as white as it should be. It stood empty for about five years before it was last bought and, says a spokesperson for the estate agents, Sotheby's, the present owner cannot be bothered with a paint job of this size. This to me sounds a little like trading in your Cadillac for a new one because the ashtray is full, but Sotheby's hints that the present owner found when he moved in that it was not the place for cosy living.

Sterling liked to say: "The oil business is fast. Shoot, and

then see what you have killed." As applied to property the answer in this case might seem to be a white elephant.

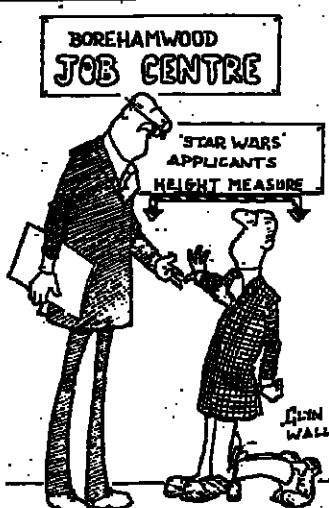
The Passport Office has a laconic way of changing a passport formerly shared by husband and wife to one for the husband only. Against the photograph of the wife they write "Wife deleted". Having been shown one of these documents, an expensively — and troublesomely — divorced colleague remarked: "Ah, if only it were that easy."

### Stamping grounds

A combination of tax evasion and philatelic fever has created an extraordinary market in cut-price postage stamps.

The dealers get their supplies from two principle sources — companies who buy large quantities of stamps as a vehicle for dodging corporation tax and financial stamp collectors who buy and reject large quantities of stamp booklets in the search for the few with perfect perforations. The companies buy stamps in large quantities at the end of their financial year to use up profits. Then in the new tax year they sell them to the dealers at around 15 per cent discount, reviving the cash flow and netting an immediate profit at the tax-man's expense.

Dealers like West One of Ponsbury Place, London SW, sell the stamps at a tenth off face value. The minimum transaction across the counter is £5 and they do not



"Nice try Mr Watkins, but rules are rules I'm afraid."

guarantee any particular denominations. They also sell by mail order to larger customers and will buy even pre-decimal stamps at three-quarters of face value.

Mr Kevin Morgan, a director of West One, said: "We are always in the market for £5,000 to £10,000 worth of stamps at a time, depending on denominations. The rubbish we can swap with foreign dealers for other things. The larger denominations, like £1, £2 and £5 stamps, we can never get enough of. There are always mail order companies who have to send parcels abroad keen to buy what they can get at a discount." The Inland Revenue says: "We had not heard of this before, but must point out that it is as fraudulent for

companies to hold stamps without declaring their value as it is to mis-state the cash balance. The practice seems both dishonest and pointless."

Estate agent's Powell and Evans of Wellington, Shropshire are advertising a three bedroomed semi-detached house as "situated in a very rough area of Wellington and, having been knocked about a bit, in need of repair. Terrible lounge, porch, poky dining kitchen, three miserable bedrooms, bathroom with temperamental shower fitted, overgrown gardens, garage with holes in doors, full expensive gas central heating, miserable neighbours. Ridiculously overpriced at £17,450."

### Time out?

This week's issue of Time carries a card offering Christmas gift subscriptions at 25 per cent off normal rates. Yet comparing the card's prices with those listed on page 10 of the magazine as being the present subscription rates in Europe, it seems that the Italians who take the Christmas offer will be paying 25 per cent more, not 25 per cent less, than the standard rate. Nobody is waving much as 25 per cent. For the Irish, for example, the saving would be only a tenth of that.

The explanation, an abashed Time spokesman admitted yesterday, is that page 10 is all wrong. "The reprinting dates from last February and all the subscription rates have increased since then. It got into the magazine by mistake."

### Flat spin?

Aspiring letter-day Irving Berlin who may have been hoping to win a trip to the North Pole are unlikely to realize their hopes.

Owing to "unforeseen circumstances" the Edwin M. Knowles China Company of New West Virginia, has cancelled its Christmas song writing contest. The competition was related to the promotion of their Christmas plate, called "Wrapped up in Christmas".

The idea was that song writers in North America and Britain should vie to fit memorable lyrics and a hummable tune to the concept and title of the plate. Unfortunately, the prize was to include not only the polar expedition but also a professional recording by "a top name group". There the contest came unstuck, for the company found that there might be "illimitable time delays" in the production of any professional record.

Bradford Exchange, which acts as agents for Knowles in Britain, says that no English songwriters had time to put pen to paper before the contest was scrapped. In America, however, there is now a surfeit of songs called "Wrapped up in Christmas" looking for someone to sing them.

If you were to walk along the beach at Nefyn, Gwynedd, North Wales you might notice a little boat lying there broken in two as if recently smashed on rocks. It is called the Maggie.

Ross Davies



FINANCIAL NEWS

Poor third quarter at Tricentrol

By Drew Johnston

Tricentrol, the oil exploration and production company, disappointed the market yesterday with lower third quarter and nine month net income figures.

For the nine months to September 30, net income went down from £11.8m to £10.9m, as third-quarter income fell from £4.5m to £3.5m. A steep supplementary petroleum duty tax charge of £1.65m was partly responsible for the drop.

In the market, the quarter's figures resulted in a 4p drop to 264p. But with increasing production from Thistle there were expectations that the year-end results could be favourably influenced by a substantial last quarter improvement. One view was that net profits for the year could go as high as £15.5m.

Tricentrol has a 10 per cent stake in the North Sea Thistle field, which represents 2.86m barrels for the nine months. But a drop in total oil production from Thistle in the latest quarter is apparently the result of a 25 day lay-off while a platform was undergoing maintenance to bring it into line with Department of Energy requirements. In the most recent period production has come close to the predicted peak figure of 135,000 barrels a day.

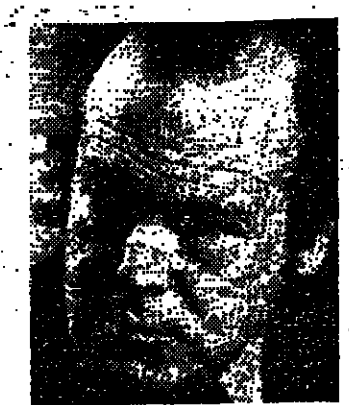
At the international level, the dip in oil prices during the summer would have further affected the overall picture but for the concurrent fall in sterling against the dollar. This effectively countered the price drop.

In Canada, oil production was down, averaging 1,740 barrels a day against the 1980 average of 1,820. Gas sales also fell because of an unusually warm winter which caused reduced demand, the company says.

In the United States, oil production was up substantially, from an average of 170 barrels a day to 335. This was the result of successful exploratory drilling programme in the company's southern division. An exploration office also opened in Denver, Colorado, which will be responsible for exploration in the Rocky Mountain states.

Further exploration work, so far without actual production, was carried out in the South

China Sea, Australia and New Zealand.



Mr James Longcroft, chairman of Tricentrol.

Feedex cuts half year dividend after fall

By Margaret Pagano

Intense competition in the animal feed market and poor demand for agricultural equipment led to a fall in pretax profits at Feedex Agricultural Industries. The Hull-based concern, one of the few independent agricultural groups in the country, saw its profits decline from £264,000 to £231,000 in the six months to June. But this did reflect an upturn in trade over the second-half of 1980, when profits fell to £85,000. Nevertheless, shareholders are getting a lower dividend at 0.7p gross against 0.9p last time.

Despite the stiff price war in the animal feed market, the group managed to maintain volumes but lower margins were only offset by cost-cutting on overheads and improved efficiency. Profits were down only 5 per cent from 1980, a result which, Mr J Williams, chairman, considers is excellent in the circumstances.

But Feedex's engineering division is still the worst hit and returned only a small profit. Rowlands Engineers made useful profits but this is not expected to be repeated in the second half. John H Taylor, which makes livestock equipment, lost heavily last year and will again make a loss in the full year. However, the group has invested in development work and silage equipment imports.

In the livestock division Feedex pig margins were eroded in the first quarter but trading has since improved.

Mr Williams says that Four-F International has been successful in exporting the group's products, returning a £16,000 profit—half of which goes to shareholders.

At the trading level, profits were £379,000 against £459,000 but they were helped by a reduction in interest charges from £195,000 to £156,000. Sales were only slightly up at £15.12m against £14.9m.

W A Tyack slump

In the 12 months to July 31, the W. A. Tyack engineering group crashed from a pretax profit of £270,000 to a pretax loss of £250,000. Turnover was reduced from £5.96m to £4.53m. The total dividend, gross, is being cut from 2.54p to 0.57p a share.

Stock markets

Boost from Sainsbury

Equities were looking a little tired yesterday after their heady gains of the last two days and most were forced to close below their best.

Nevertheless, dealers were quick to emphasize that the market remains firm and eagerly awaiting the outcome of first-time dealing on Friday in Cable & Wireless. Estimates of the premium continue to grow and currently stand at 34p over the offer price of 16p. But this could extend to nearer 50p once the stage retreat and the institutions enter to pick up available stock.

Shares of URM Group rose 3p to 54p yesterday despite the half-time loss of £831,000 revealed last week. Dealers now reckon that a stake is being built up prior to a bid, with the broker reported to be a buyer of 500,000 shares earlier in the week.

Turnover yesterday was described as thin. The FT Index after being 0.5 up at 10 am and extending its lead to 4.2 at mid-day, closed 2.3 up at 494.5. Sentiment was given an early boost by the half-year profits from J. Sainsbury, up 20p at 490p, after 500p, revealed a 38 per cent increase—some £4m above most estimates. British Home Stores, which runs five Savecentres in partnership with Sainsbury, also jumped 10p to 129p, after 131p, amid speculation that the two groups may be contemplating a merger.

A lack of further bullish news from the United States markets provided a lift with a period of consolidation and soon one or two profit takers were on the scene. Prices in lags fell by around 1p in thin trade with similar losses re-

corded in shorts.

However, jobbers were keeping an open mind about the possibility of a new rap tomorrow bearing in mind the market's recent strength.

P & O Dfd was the focal point after hours as the share price leapt 23p to 130p amid reports that a Far Eastern consortium had been active in the market at 110p a share prior to making a full bid. In the meantime, ICI dipped 2p to 278p. Glaxo 2p to 430p, and Bewater 2p to 201p while Lucas Industries lost 7p to 182p as profit takers pulled out in the wake of the BL settlement.

In the meantime, Hawker Siddeley rose 6p to 318p, Blue Circle 4p to 458p, and Unilever 9p to 615p.

Shares of ACC were unchanged at 61p with Mr Robert Holmes a Court apparently successful in his quest for an extra 10m shares, taking his stake to 51 per cent of the non-voters.

Shares of Berec hardened 2p to 133p in the hope that Hanson Trust, 7p off at 279p, may come back with a higher offer. Thomas Tilling, which has already received the blessing of the Berec board, closed 2p up at 137p.

Trident TV raced ahead 6p to 553p after details of its £17m acquisition of the Playboy casinos. This in turn focused attention on several other leisure shares, with Pleasureama up 5p at 253p and Saga Holidays 12p better at 410p.

In builders Higgs & Hill rose 11p to 122p, on speculative attention with Davies & Newman rallying 20p to 80p after recently announcing trading losses.

Better than expected trading news helped Usher Walker 3p to 65p, Feedex 1p to 37p, Manganese Bronze 1p to 24p and North British Properties 5p to 155p. But disappointing news left Sheffield Brick 1p off at 42p while Fidelity Radio held steady at 43p in spite of continued losses.

Tuesday's dawn raid on RRAI Group, 1p lower at 70p, put the food sector in a new light. British Sugar, which made the raid, slipped 3p to 311p while S & W Berisford, with a 40 per cent stake in the latter, rose 2p to 111p. Hillards was a firm market, 6p dearer at 138p, along with Kwick Save, 6p up at 22p.

After two consecutive days of sharp upward movements, a few lines of stock came on offer yesterday: 400,000 Reed International were quickly snapped up at 238p, 3p below the market price, while 100,000 Cape Industries were picked up at 147p.

The better than expected figures from Sainsbury also excited the rest of the food sector. GUS 'A' rose 13p to 426p, Boots 5p to 204p and Marks & Spencer 2p to 118p. House of Fraser hardened 3p to 162p awaiting the outcome of the Monopolies reference due later this month on the Lornho bid.

Equity turnover on November 3 was £143,053m (13,001 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were British Home Stores, P & O, Tricentrol, Trident TV, British Arrow, Hanson Trust, GEC and Higgs & Hill. Traded options: Contracts amounted to 1,416 with P & O Dfd a firm favourite on 299.

Traditional options saw calls in Tozer Kemsley on 61p, British Home Stores on 150p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 16p, P & O Dfd on 5p and Courtaulds on 51p.

NB Properties raises payout

While pretax profits of North British Properties of £15.1m for the year to July 31, are little changed from the previous year's £15.5m, post-tax earnings have risen from £663,000 to £789,000.

This has enabled the board to increase the final dividend from 2.57p to 2.85p gross a share, lifting the total payment from 4p to 4.42p. Earnings per share improved slightly, from 5.12p to 6.09p. Rental income expanded from £1.61m to £1.95m at a time when only one significant rent review came through.

Mr Elliott Ward, the managing director, reports that overall the results are satisfactory.

Grange Trust

Following discussions between Courtaulds Pensions Fund and directors of Grange Trust, terms have been agreed for CPF to make an offer on an improved basis for the ordinary stock units of Grange. The directors of Grange and their advisers now consider that the terms of both the ordinary offer and the preference offer are reasonable for acceptance.

The offer will be based on the formula net asset value subject to a possible maximum of 160p and a minimum of 146p per unit, together with a guaranteed loan note alternative.

Securicor to sell CB

Securicor, Britain's largest industrial security company, is to market its own range of citizens' band radio equipment. The new units will be manufactured by Uniden, a United States market leader with its Presidentland Cobra brands.

Prices for the new sets, including the installation where required, will be announced this month.

Securicor owns the United Kingdom's largest private radio-telephone organization with 5,000 subscribers and forecasts sales of radio-telephone equipment next year of more than £750,000.

FJC Lilley purchase

F. J. C. Lilley's subsidiary Henry Jones and Son (Portsmouth) has acquired J. J. Gaffney (Contractors) for £100,000, subject to an adjustment based on future trading results.

Lovat Enterprise Fund

The Lovat Enterprise Fund, formed in mid-1980 by M. J. H. Nighingale & Co and five leading financial institutions, has completed a further investment. The participants have acquired a substantial minority interest in the ordinary shares of Geo. Bray & Co (Holdings) for about £630,000.

Bray, which is based in Leeds, is engaged in two main activities. The gas heating division is the leading United Kingdom independent manufacturer of burners for domestic gas appliances and the electric heating division manufactures a broad range of electric heating ele-

Usher-Walker

Because of pressure on margins, Usher-Walker's pretax profits fell from £173,000 to £145,000 in the first half of 1981. Turnover rose from £3.79m to £4m. Earnings per share are more than halved to 3.35p, against 7.39p, but the interim payment is being held at 1.84p gross.

Conditions continue to be depressed and steps have been taken to rationalize some operations.

Manganese Bronze

Although Manganese Bronze Holdings made a pretax loss of £639,000 in the year to July 31 compared with a pretax profit of £540,000 for 1979-80—this is little more than the first-half's pretax loss of £637,000.

Turnover fell from £39.67m to £32.47m. The payment to ordinary shareholders is unchanged at 3.1p gross. There is a transfer from reserves this time of £3.6m, compared with a transfer to reserves of £394,000 last year.

Braham Miller

Fieldwood, has made an increased and final cash offer of 30p for the whole of the issued share capital of Braham Miller not already owned by it.

Acceptances of the offer have been received in respect of 311,874 ordinary shares (2.48 per cent).

Rank sells two hotels to HK

By Our Financial Staff

Rank Organisation is selling its Jossmaing hotels in Paris and Brussels, the Hotel Westminster and the Royal Windsor Hotel, both in prime sites, to Far East Hotels and Entertainment, a Hongkong group.

Rank said last night that the price remains confidential for the time being but precise terms of the deal are due later this week. Far East Hotels and Entertainment is acquiring the hotels' holding company. Rank's share price added 1p to 139p on the news.

City analysts estimate the deal will release only about £3.5m to £4m for Rank because of the small number of rooms at each hotel. The Paris hotel has 102 bedrooms and that in Brussels 267. At present London prices this would yield some £7.4m on the basis of £20,000 replacement costs per room.

Both hotels, which have been on the market for some time, are believed to be losing money, mainly as a result of their uncompetitive sizes and relatively large overheads.

Rank is left overseas with two Italian hotels, one in the Canaries, and a management contract in Detroit. Their future is also being closely examined.

Profits from Rank's hotel concerns fell sharply last year but its five London hotels—the White House, Athenaeum, Royal Garden, Royal Lancaster and Royal Gloucester—are all trading profitably.

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## Chief Executive

Following the appointment of Mr GP Key as Chief Executive of another Metropolitan Authority the Council now invites applications for the post of Chief Executive.

Applicants must be able to demonstrate qualities of leadership and initiative borne out by substantial management experience at a senior level. It is not essential that applicants should have either Local Government experience of a legal background and experience in industry/commerce would not be a disadvantage.

The successful applicant will be:

- Principal adviser to the Council on matters of policy and head of the Council's paid service.
- Responsible for the administration and legal services of the Council.
- Returning Officer for the purpose of district/parish elections.

It is envisaged that one of the first tasks of the new Chief Executive will be a review of the Authority's existing management structure.

The appointment will be for a fixed term of not less than five years. The salary range will be £23,001-£24,354 together with appropriate fees for acting as Returning Officer.

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Further details may be obtained from the Acting Chief Executive, Town Hall, Halifax, West Yorkshire (Telephone 57122 ext 202). Completed applications should be returned by 30th November 1981. Envelopes to be clearly marked 'Application for post of Chief Executive'.

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Bormio, Italy, offers skiing

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the Italian Alps, offering

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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV/LONDON	Radio 4	Radio 3	Radio 2
<p>9.05 For Schools: "Children's Europe from the Air" 9.27 Japan: The Crowded island 9.48 Arrival at Upok 10.10 Fabrics 10.32 The police 11.05 Maths 11.30 Welsh strains 11.59 The Village of England 12.20 Interval 12.30 News Afternoon with Richard Whinor and Moira Stuart 12.40 Poshie Mill at One. Appearing are Jenny Agutter talking about her new film, Eric Idle with his new play, and Irish singer Dana 1.45 Pigeon Street. A See Saw programme for the very young entitled A Cold Day (2) 2.00 You and Me. At the Airport (1) 2.15 For Schools: Collages: Music Time 2.40 British Social History 3.00 Cutdown 3.53 Regional news</p> <p>3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC2)</p> <p>4.20 Cartoons: Animated Laurel and Hardy in Shiver Me Timbers (1) 4.25 Jackson. Part five of The Miller's Boy read by Christopher Guard</p> <p>4.40 Caribon: Scooby and Screepy Doo in Lock the Door; it's a Minotaur</p> <p>5.00 John Craven's Newspaper. The latest world news for young people</p> <p>5.05 Blue Peter. Peter Duffean spends a day with the Royal Marines on their endurance course and a 15-year-old Debbie Francis tells her disfiguring wedding dress made from plastic bags</p> <p>5.35 Wilko the Wisp. The voices of Kenneth Williams in The Beauty Contest</p> <p>5.40 News read by Richard Baker 6.00 Regional news magazines 6.25 Nationwide</p> <p>6.55 Tomorrow's World. Among the Britain tonight is Glynn Fawkes's contribution to diphthys inflicting</p> <p>7.20 Top of the Pops. The latest best selling records introduced by Peter Powell</p> <p>7.35 Bankers' Bank: Harlequin quiz game organized by Terry Wogan</p> <p>8.30 Stalk of Sheep. Comedy series about two brothers and a pig. Tonight Brian is persuaded to appear at the local folk club</p>	<p>11.00 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC2)</p> <p>11.05 The Cavers and the Song. Jeremy Taylor sings about Blackpool out of season and the town itself is captured on film by Ken MacMillan</p> <p>5.10 Cartoon Two. Do I Detect a Change in Your Attitude?</p> <p>5.15 Personal Pleasures with Sir Hugh Casson. He visits the Russell-Cotes Museum, (1)</p> <p>5.40 The Five Faces of Dr. Who. The final episode of The Firemaker (1)</p> <p>6.50 Film: A High Wind in Jamaica (1959) starring Anthony Quinn and Julie Culbert. A hurricane destroys the home of the Thornton family in Jamaica during 1870. They decide to leave Jamaica but their ship is seized by pirates</p> <p>7.45 News with sub-titles</p> <p>7.50 Living on the Land. The story of Rosemary Watson, cattle dealer</p> <p>8.30 Russell Harty. His guests include Sir Bernard Lee and Mr. Hector Forsyth, a descendant of the famous Guy</p>	<p>9.30 For Schools: Behind the scenes at ITN the day John Lennon died 9.52 Dad looks after us: 10.08 Tricks and conjuring: 10.26 The Peak District and Sheffield: 10.48 Bomb Calamity: 11.05 Basic Maths: 11.22 Telling the Tale: 11.30 The Basic comic: 12.20 Gammon and Spinach: 12.40 Get up and Go! 12.50 The Softies: 1.00 News: 1.20 Thames News: 1.30 Taff Area: 2.00 After Noon Plus looks at the subject of contraception: 2.45 Hazell. The down-beat detective discovers that what is served at the local Indian restaurant is not just curry: 3.45 Three Little Words. Telepathic test between married couples</p> <p>4.15 Cartoon: Walt Disney's The Ugly Duckling</p> <p>4.20 Palmerston. A drama set in the American Deep South during the Thirties concerning the friendship between two boys</p> <p>5.15 Espionage Drama. Dolly receives a shock when she goes to visit her aunt in Darlington</p> <p>5.45 News</p> <p>6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter</p> <p>6.25 Sounds Like London. Musical quiz about London hosted by Benny Green</p> <p>6.55 The Streets of San Francisco. Two detectives investigate the murder of two girls found dead in their apartment (1)</p> <p>7.50 Film: The Swiss Conspiracy (1975) starring David Janssen, Santa Berger and John Ireland. A Department of Justice investigator tries to find out who is blackmailing people with secret bank accounts in Geneva</p>	<p>6.00 News Briefing</p> <p>6.30 Farming Today</p> <p>6.30 Today</p> <p>6.30 News in Parliament</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 Checkpoint</p> <p>6.30 The Living World</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 Enterprise. 60 The Birmingham Enterprise Workshop</p> <p>6.30 Daily Story: "Diary of a Moorland Winter" by Pam Moorland (4)</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 Shopping Basket</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 You and Yours</p> <p>6.30 Top of the Form</p> <p>6.30 Weather</p> <p>6.30 The World at One</p> <p>6.30 The Archers</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 Women's Hour</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 Afternoon Theatre: Roaring Boys by Peter Hutchingson (1) Youngest Nelson has his father Nelson and began a new life in the English Midlands. He was successful and now his father is in the Midlands. He has been to school and has been out of his home and comes to visit with him. The passion and the emotion are intense with her. The family is in a situation where they have been trying to avoid each other for some time</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 Bookclub: A weekly look at the world of books</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 The Moonlight</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 Any Answer?</p> <p>6.30 A Bargain</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 The Archers</p> <p>6.30 News</p> <p>6.30 Fireworks on 4. Celebrate Guy Fawkes Night at Sturton Castle</p> <p>6.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra: Concert: Tchaikovsky, Schumann</p> <p>6.30 I Know It's Here Somewhere. A radio drama about a woman who is a "Dark Lady"</p>	<p>6.55 Weather</p> <p>7.00 News</p> <p>7.05 Morning Concert. Suppe, Tchaikovsky, Schumann</p> <p>8.00 News</p> <p>8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Schubert, Brahms, Weber, Schumann</p> <p>9.00 News</p> <p>9.05 This Week's Composer. Darius Milhaud recorded</p> <p>10.00 Walter Klien Piano recital. Mozart, Brahms, Schubert</p> <p>11.30 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra</p>	<p>5.00 Ray Moore. 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.00 Susanah Simons. 12.00 John Peel. 2.00 Ed Stewart. 4.00 David Hamilton. 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds. 8.00 Country Club. 9.00 Alan Dale. 10.00 The News. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 1.00 Brian Mathews. 1.30 from midnight. 1.00 Together's Hour. 2.00-4.00 You and the Night and the Music</p>

**Radio 1** 5.00 As Radio 2, 7.00 Mike Read, 8.00 Simon Bates, 11.30 Dave Lee Travis, 2.00 Paul Barnett, 3.30 Steve Wright, 5.00 Peter Powell, 7.00 Paul McCartney, 8.00 David Jensen, 10.00 John Peel, 12.00 John Peel. VHF Radios 1 and 2. 5.00 With Radio 2, 10.00 With Radio 1, 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

**World Service** BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 640 kHz (455kHz) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 News Desk, 7.00 World News, 7.30 Four News, 8.00 World News, 8.30 Reflections, 8.45 International Soccer, 9.00 News, 9.15 International Soccer, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 11.00 News, 11.15 News, 11.30 News, 11.45 News, 12.00 News, 12.15 News, 12.30 News, 12.45 News, 1.00 News, 1.15 News, 1.30 News, 1.45 News, 1.55 News, 2.00 News, 2.15 News, 2.30 News, 2.45 News, 2.55 News, 3.00 News, 3.15 News, 3.30 News, 3.45 News, 3.55 News, 4.00 News, 4.15 News, 4.30 News, 4.45 News, 4.55 News, 5.00 News, 5.15 News, 5.30 News, 5.45 News, 5.55 News, 6.00 News, 6.15 News, 6.30 News, 6.45 News, 6.55 News, 7.00 News, 7.15 News, 7.30 News, 7.45 News, 7.55 News, 8.00 News, 8.15 News, 8.30 News, 8.45 News, 8.55 News, 9.00 News, 9.15 News, 9.30 News, 9.45 News, 9.55 News, 10.00 News, 10.15 News, 10.30 News, 10.45 News, 10.55 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# Russians increase pressure to free submarine

From David Brown, Stockholm, Nov 4

The Soviet Union temporarily reinforced its fleet outside Sweden's southern territorial waters today after telling the Swedish Government that its patience is running low over its submarine grounded near a Swedish naval base a week ago.

The Prime Minister's office said in a statement tonight that the Supreme Commander of the Swedish Armed Forces had submitted a report today, which would be discussed at a government meeting tomorrow.

A theory emerged tonight that the submarine was monitoring secret tests on a new anti-submarine torpedo. A defence staff spokesman confirmed the Navy was testing the torpedo on the day the submarine went aground only six miles away.

Mr Carl de Geer, the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, has twice been called to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in the last few days to be informed of Russian impatience. The Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm has also visited Mr Ola Ullsten, the Foreign Minister, to complain over the delay in releasing the submarine, which ran aground at Karlskrona with a crew of 56.

The Swedish investigation into what the submarine was doing in a militarily sensitive area has been hampered by the captain's renewed refusal to leave his vessel for questioning. Investigators were today aboard the 1,000-ton submarine examining charts and navigation equipment. The captain claimed his gyro compass went wrong.

This morning another three Soviet naval ships joined the other Soviet vessels in the area just outside the 12 nautical mile

territorial limit. Then they departed.

Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Prime Minister, was displeased over remarks by Mr Torsten Gustafsson, the Defence Minister, that force would not be considered. This assurance may explain the hardening of Soviet attitudes.

□ Swedish boycott: The Swedish Government has instructed its ambassadors worldwide not to attend any of the forthcoming celebrations of the Soviet National Day (AP reports). The move is an expression of Swedish disapproval, a spokesman said.

□ Moscow: The Russians today broke more than a week's silence by saying the submarine had stayed off course because its navigation instruments had broken (Michael Binyon writes).

A brief Tass announcement said that on the night of October 27 to 28 "a Soviet diesel submarine No 137 which was on an ordinary training cruise in the Baltic Sea, in poor visibility, strayed off course owing to the malfunctioning of navigation instruments and because of errors which occurred in determining the location".

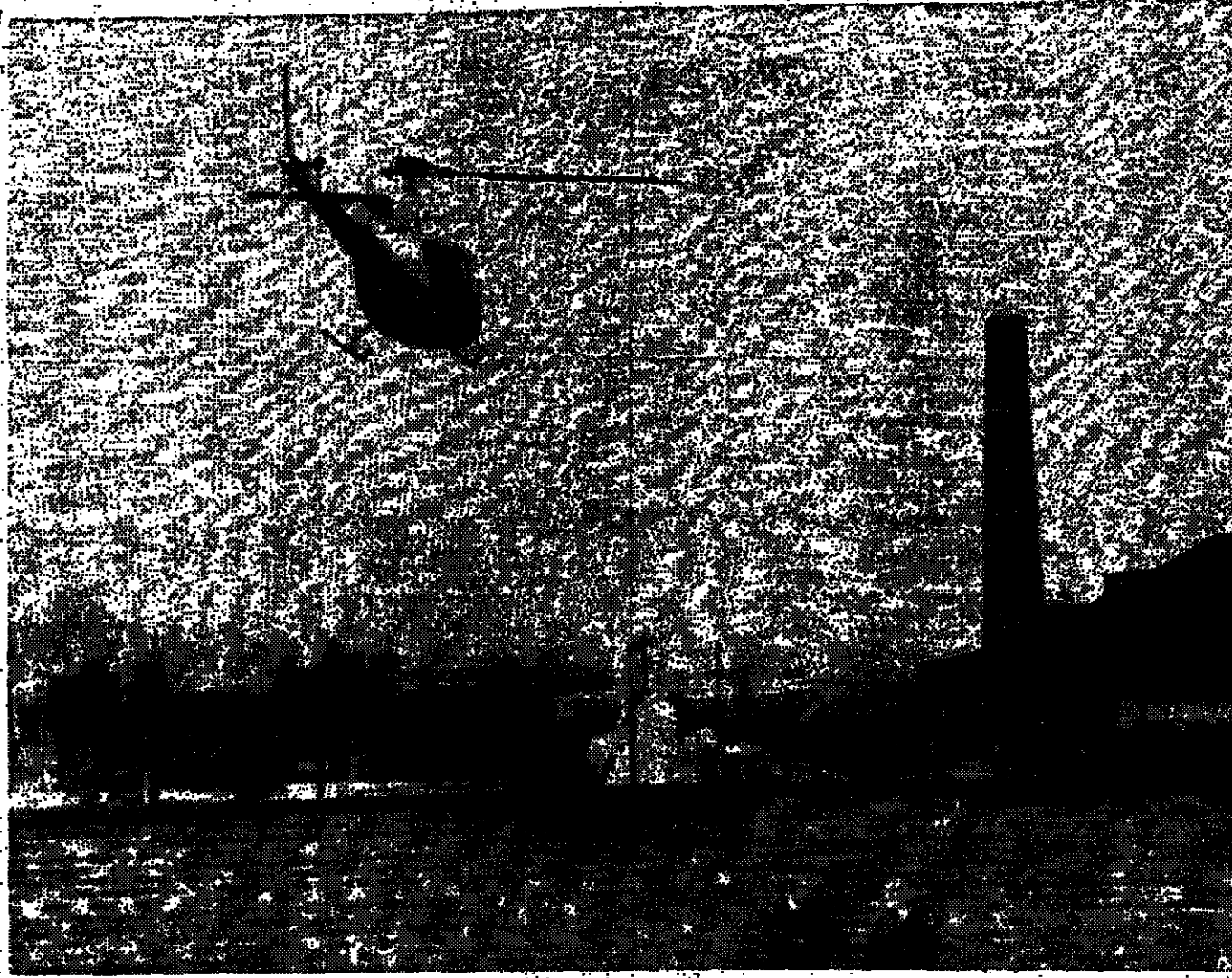
The announcement did not say where the submarine ran aground, and made no mention of the diplomatic tangle. It said the submarine had been refloated by Swedish rescue ships and was at anchor in a safe place.

The announcement is a clear Soviet attempt to back up Captain Pyotr Gudim's original statement to his interrogators and save diplomatic face. The incident has inflicted considerable damage on attempts to present the Soviet Union as a peaceful neighbour of the Scandinavian bloc.

□ Legal position: The Swedish Government was entitled to hold the submarine until it was satisfied with the captain's explanation, according to British legal experts (David Cross writes).

However, the Swedes were not allowed to venture on board without permission from the Soviet authorities because military vessels remain under the sovereignty of the nation whose flag they fly irrespective of where they are.

The experts said there seemed little point in the Swedish authorities seeking legal redress because the Soviet Union would never agree to appear before an international court. The most likely outcome would be release of the submarine.



One of the two helicopters flying into the factory at Openshaw above the heads of police.

## Police guard factory during raid

Continued from page 1

Purness, where nuclear submarines are built. Laurence Scott has been making the engines as a sub-contractor for Vickers.

The dispute and occupation at the factory came after an announcement that the plant would close with the loss of 650 jobs. The six-in was broken in August and last month the management said it intended to reopen the Manchester plant

with only 150 workers. The unions wanted 90 more people to be taken on.

After a board meeting last week the management said it had reversed its decision to reopen and claimed that £500,000-worth of damage had been done during the occupation.

The shop stewards said they were contacting engineering, dock and mining unions officials as well as local MPs for support

in their blocking campaign. Vickers said last night that the engines had not been taken to Barrow and denied they had been involved in "this James Bond escapade".

One of the White Bell Jet Ranger helicopters which made yesterday's landing was owned by Cobair of Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, the company refused to discuss its role

in the incident, but said that inquiries had been pouring into the ministry all day (Henry Stanhope writes). The company did not deal directly with the ministry because it was a sub-contractor of Vickers.

He said the Royal Navy was not in desperate need of the engines at present and had not put pressure on Vickers or anyone else for delivery.

## Joseph's axe will fall on student grants

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

is also subject to ratification by the Cabinet.

Ministers have ruled out the possibility of other money-saving measures that have been mooted, such as limiting the duration of the student grant to two years. They have also rejected any question of introducing charges for university, primary or secondary schooling.

However, there is still a possibility that the universities will suffer a further reduction in their income next year because of the effect of

inflation this year, which has been 2.3 per cent above what the Government has allowed in its cash-limited grant to the universities.

Education ministers have been arguing strenuously that it would be counter-productive to cut the universities' grant any more in real terms, which would be the effect if no account was taken of higher inflation. They have largely won that battle with the Treasury.

It has been agreed that there should be a large element of validation, which is the new jargon for allowing for inflation that is higher than expected, in assessing next year's university grant, though it has not yet been decided whether it should cover the whole of the inflationary element.

The Association of University Teachers is expecting 10,000 of its members, representing a third of all academic staff in British universities, to turn up for its mass lobby of Parliament on November 18



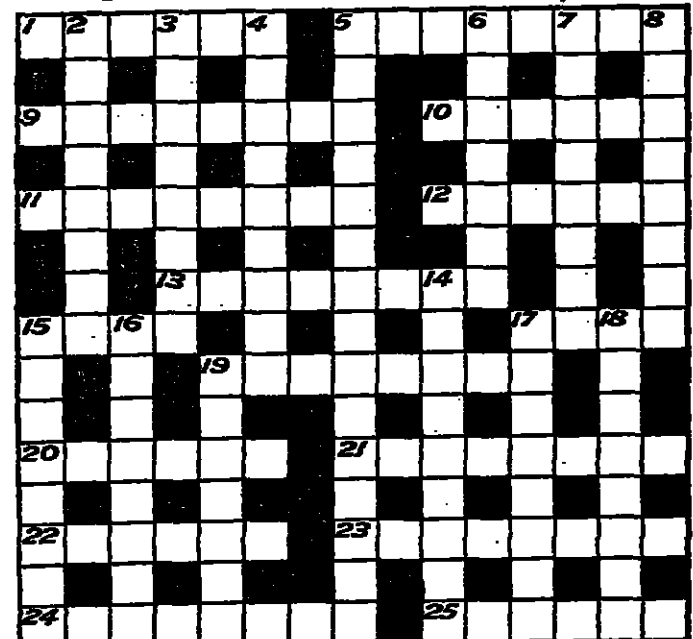
Captain Gudim: Refuses to leave submarine.

### Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the National Playing Fields Association, presents President's certificates, Buckingham Palace, 10.30; as senior fellow, Council of Engineering Unions, presents MacRobert award, Buckingham Palace, 10.30; presents gold badge awards on behalf of Recreation Managers' Association of Great Britain, Buckingham Palace, 11; as chairman of Tiger Club Down to Dusk competition, chairs panel of judges, Buckingham Palace, 11.30; as patron, attends annual meeting of Mental

Health Foundation, Cafe Royal, 11.40. Talks, lectures: Japan and the West (1) Whistler, Royal Academy, 11.45; (2) de Gaulle, an introductory lecture by Laurence Burt, Tate Gallery, 6.30. Hillary Macartney on Sir William Stirling Maxwell, National Gallery, 7.30. Margaret Somerville on Ancient Chinese bronzes, 11.30; Song and Yuan landscape painting, British Museum, 1.15. London maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth century by Rosamund Weisberg, Museum of London, 1.10. Aerobics, Aubrey Tukey, Science Museum, 1.15. The eruption of Mount St Helens, Geographical Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, 2.30. Parasites, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, 2.30. Iron Richard, OC, member of the Commission of European Communities, on Some aspects of social legislation in the EEC, New Theatre, King's College, Strand, 6. Exhibitions: Splendours of the Gonsaga, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10.30-5.30. Scottish Exhibition, 10.30-5.30. See '81: For art, craft, design and technology, the MacRobert Pavilion, Royal Highland Showground, Edinburgh, 10.30-5.30. Watercolours of Antarctica by David Smith, Bankside Gallery, 48, South Street, Rotherhithe, 10.30-5.30. Harry Turner, 1912-1979, Wolverhampton Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, 10.30-5.30. European Photography 81 Exhibition, Lyttelton Circle, National Theatre, South Bank, 10.30-5.30. Manospace: An exhibition and sale of twentieth century architectural design drawings, the Building Centre, 25 Store Street, 10.30-5.30. Opening of first phase of Ancient Egypt gallery, City Museum, Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol.

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,672



### ACROSS

- The Mad Hatter's a menace (6).
- Most tailors do now and then (8).
- John's Italian version of opera when put on first (8).
- Clutches rail: do so when in trouble (6).
- Young man recognized as holder of US State record (8).
- Artist one put in the study (6).
- Fully anesthetized, father has lesions cured (nothing removed) (8).
- Sees composition to be classical (4).
- Old bird in double act (4).
- Yellow-diner in trouble with drink (8).
- This flighty emperor born in this? (6).
- Joined together the company he split (8).
- Defences of cars such as Macavity (6).
- Scientist given one in Germany by Gertrude (8).
- Mournful commentary on the dry spell (8).
- Interruption oriental feast (6).

### DOWN

- Lock-keepers play musical skittles? (8).
- Frank here is cover-point (8).
- Moroccan fruit (9).

### Solution to Puzzle No 15,671

ACROSS  
1. MAD HATTER  
2. TAILOR  
3. OPERA  
4. CLUTCHES  
5. YOUNG MAN  
6. ARTIST  
7. FATHER  
8. COMPOSITION  
9. OLD BIRD  
10. YELLOW-DINER  
11. FLIGHTY EMPEROR  
12. JOINED TOGETHER  
13. DEFENCES  
14. SCIENTIST  
15. MOURNFUL  
DOWN  
1. LOCK-KEEPERS  
2. FRANK  
3. MOROCCAN

### The Times list of best-selling books

Performing Arts

Violins Before Midnight  
Gibson Book of British  
Concise Oxford Dictionary of  
Music  
Music of Dance  
Bury to Run: The Thrane  
Springsteen Story

Transport

Highway Code  
Spotter's Guide to Cars  
Richard's Road  
Observer Series 21: Automobiles  
Famous Road of the World  
The Royal Aircraft Establishment

Health Foundation, Cafe Royal, 11.40.

Talks, lectures:

Japan and the West (1) Whistler  
Royal Academy, 11.45; (2) de Gaulle,  
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Hillary Macartney on Sir William  
Stirling Maxwell, National Gallery,  
7.30.

Margaret Somerville on Ancient  
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Yuan landscape painting, British  
Museum, 1.15.

London maps of the sixteenth  
and seventeenth century by Rosamund  
Weisberg, Museum of London,  
1.10.

Aerobics, Aubrey Tukey,  
Science Museum, 1.15.

The eruption of Mount St  
Helens, Geographical Museum,  
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2.30.

Parasites, British Museum  
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The thirteenth Kensington  
antiques fair, New Town Hall,  
Kensington, 12 to 13.

Music:

Organ recital by Michael Fleming  
of the Royal School of Church  
Music, St Albans Church, Brook  
Street, 6.30.

Vivienne Baroque, St Mary-le-  
Bow, 1.15.

Baroque and the Great, 1.10.

Organ recital by Christopher  
Dorrie, St Giles' Crypt, 1.10.

Memorial Service  
for Sir Charles Woolley, St Martin  
in the Fields, noon.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30) and Lords (3);  
Continuation of debate on Queen's  
speech.

Anniversaries

James Elroy Flecker was born  
in London, 1884.

YHA charges

The Youth Hostels Association  
of England and Wales has pegged  
the price of membership for 1982.

Membership taken out now is  
valid until December 31, 1982, and  
still costs the same: £1.50 from 5  
to 25, £2 from 26 to 40 and £5 for  
41 and over.

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### Weather

General situation: Anti-cyclone will be slow moving over Britain.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE. Central S. English: Variable cloud, patchy rain or drizzle in places at first, with patches clearing in evening; wind variable light, max temp 12C (54F).

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